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SEED & PLANT CATALOGUE

1873rd

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
LAW, SOMNER, & CO., IN SYDNEY.

1874th

258 & 260

PITT STREET,
SYDNEY.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SEED WAREHOUSE,

258 AND 260 PITT STREET, SYDNEY,

1ST APRIL, 1873.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,—

We have the pleasure to hand you our Catalogue for 1873, which we trust you will find interesting in every department.

We tender our best thanks for past favours and solicit a share of your patronage during the present season, also your kind recommendation of our house to any of your friends who may be purchasers of seeds, assuring you that we will use every endeavour to give satisfaction.

We are glad to be able to state that our imported stocks have reached us in splendid order, the germinating quality being very satisfactory.

Our *Clovers* are prime samples and cheaper than during 1872. *English Natural Grasses* we have to hand in large quantities, and have every confidence in recommending them as pure and of first-rate quality.

Garden Seeds are excellent, and grow remarkably well.

Colonial Grown Stocks of Grasses have yielded largely; the samples are rather dark in color; however, the growing quality will be found to be all that can be desired.

In the following Catalogue, which we present for your perusal, will be found a complete List of nearly all Garden and Farm Seeds, for which we solicit your early orders.

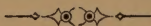
We remain,

Yours faithfully,

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SMALL MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.



Name and Address.

Every order should have name and address of sender *in full* distinctly written upon it, and instructions how to send. Where our friends have agents in Sydney or at the *Railway Termini*, we should always be furnished with the name. If *no instructions* are sent we will select the most direct route.

Dispatch of Seed Orders.

We possess every facility for the prompt dispatch of business, and our customers may depend upon all orders having immediate attention. When any delay is necessary we will advise our friends of cause of detention.

Packing of Seed Orders.

Every parcel that leaves our establishment is clearly and correctly labelled, and packed in such a manner as to ensure its safety during transit ; for small seeds we much prefer packing in cases (which are charged at cost price), as we have found from experience that the rough handling which packages receive renders it desirable to use this precaution. Heavy seeds supplied in quantity are always packed in double sacks.

Enclosures.

When a few small packages are ordered with goods in bulk we invariably enclose one in the other ; the parcels will always be found near the mouth of the sack ; this system of packing is safe and economical, as it saves carriage on many packages.

Dispatch and Packing of Fruit Trees and Plant Orders.

We have received many flattering letters regarding the packing of our plant orders during the past season, having delivered packages as far off as Bourke, Darling River, in admirable condition. We are often asked how long plants will keep alive in the package, and what attention they require during transit. *Fruit Trees* packed

under our system will travel without injury for six weeks and even for a longer period, if we are advised beforehand of the length of time they are likely to be on the way; they are packed in canvas with soft, moist material about the roots, so as to avoid all possibility of injury. *Pot Plants*, packed in cases, will travel equally well for a similar period, provided no soft or tender plants, such as fuchsias, verbenas, geraniums, &c., are included; when those are required for a long journey we should recommend that they be forwarded by Cobb & Co.'s coaches. It is only necessary that those packages be kept dry and not exposed to cold winds.

Cobb & Co.'s Parcels.

This is certainly the most expeditious conveyance for small parcels, and the charges (which must be prepaid), are not excessive when prompt delivery is taken into consideration. Early in spring time we send by them large quantities of flowering plants, *out of pots* and packed in moss: a small case will accommodate many dozens, which makes the carriage very inexpensive, such plants as fuchsias, geraniums, verbenas, &c., if properly cared for when unpacked, will travel without injury for a week or ten days.

Post Packages.

We can dispatch, by post, packets under 8 ozs. for one half-penny per oz., to any part of the colony; this means of conveyance is largely used; we do a very large post packet trade, and find the business on the increase.

No Liability after Dispatch.

We deliver all goods without charge to all the steam companies' wharves, carriers' offices, and railway station, but after having them signed for in good order and condition our liability ceases.

Terms—

CASH PAYMENTS are most desirable to both buyer and seller, and to facilitate such business, we have priced nearly every line in our Catalogue, but should our customers be at a loss, we will be most happy to render invoice, including all charges of bags, cases, &c., so as to enable them to remit with order. For cash payments we allow a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates. Our credit terms are three months, accounts being rendered 31st March, 30th June 30th September, and 31st December.

Unknown Correspondents

Are particularly requested to remit with their orders or else send us a Sydney reference, otherwise we cannot undertake to forward goods. We do not wish to offend, but as it is impossible for us to be acquainted with the standing of all our correspondents, we have adopted the rule of rendering invoice and soliciting payment before dispatch of the goods when neither cash nor reference is sent to us with orders from unknown correspondents. Attention to the above will prevent delay.

Pre-payment of Small Orders Necessary.

Our customers can have no conception of the amount of book-keeping rendered necessary by the booking of small orders. Those accounts have become so numerous of late that we are compelled to announce that *we cannot send small orders unless pre-paid or sent by customers having a current account.*

Let us show how those accounts are opened and how much trouble we should be spared were they pre-paid :—A correspondent writes to send him a few ounces of seeds, amounting say to 5s., and promises to remit immediately upon receipt: the seeds are posted, duly invoiced and entered in our books, but our correspondent may forget to send payment, thus compelling us to pass the whole transaction through our books. At the end of the quarter *the account is again rendered* and may then be paid by our customer, to whom *we have to post an acknowledgement.* It will thus be seen that we should be saved an immense amount of trouble if all our customers would enclose cost of small orders, the amount of which can easily be obtained from our Catalogue, and if this is not at hand we will make up order to any amount remitted. We trust that we will not be misunderstood. We do not object to the smallest orders, which will, at all times, meet with the utmost attention and quick dispatch. We strive to cultivate an extensive retail business as well as provide for our large wholesale trade, all that we ask for is *cash terms* for such small lines, which will be found most satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

How to Remit.

Our friends can send crossed cheques, bank drafts, or post-office orders. We may remind our correspondents that *country* cheques are chargeable with 1s. for collection.

Small Sums

May be sent in postage stamps, for which we allow full value. Cash should not be sent in letters when it can be avoided.

Quality of our Seeds.

We are sometimes asked to send the first quality of seeds—this we always do, as we buy *only the best*. Every variety of vegetable and agricultural seed is carefully tested before it leaves our establishment, and is not sent out unless the germinating qualities are quite satisfactory; we use every precaution to procure only genuine stocks. Our imported seeds are from the first houses in England and the Continent, and our arrangements are such that there is very little chance of mistake or disappointment occurring. However, as we are not growers, but importers, we cannot undertake any responsibility beyond the price of the seed, should such mistake or failure occur.

Our Prices

Will compare favourably with those of any house in the trade; however, we will not be undersold by any respectable firm, and we shall be glad if our customers will inform us should lower quotations be tendered to them. Our object has always been to maintain a high standard of quality rather than to compete with cheap rates, knowing, as we do, that *quality is of the first importance*.



THE SALE OF SEEDS BY COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

EVERY township in the colony should have, at least, one local seedsman where a reliable article can be obtained. Anyone contemplating entering the business should consider the following facts :—

A very small investment of capital will purchase a general assortment of seeds, and if a first-class article is supplied a steady demand is sure to follow.

The growth of all vegetable seeds can be relied on for, at least, twelve months, and, as we test all our stock before sale, our customers can rely upon their supplies ; and we shall be most happy to afford any information connected with the business, and correct any errors in orders as they come to hand.

The sale of seeds does not entail much labour, as we supply gummed envelopes of all sizes, suitable for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 6 oz. packets.

We supply show cards gratis, and always present a copy of our "Handbook to the Garden" with first orders.

We do not appoint any agents, preferring to do business direct with the purchaser ; but we offer such inducements to storekeepers as should stimulate them to push the trade to our mutual benefit, as our prices leave a handsome margin for profit to the retailer.

The following

CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

IS RECOMMENDED TO STOREKEEPERS FOR A FIRST TRIAL ; PRICE, £10
HALF THE QUANTITIES, £5.

2 bushel Peas, round and wrinkled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Broad Windsor Beans
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ French Beans, 2 sorts
 4 lb. Cabbage, early and late sorts
 6 lb. Turnip, white, yellow, Swede
 4 lb. Radish, 2 sorts, long and turnip
 1 lb. Lettuce, sorts (cabbage vars.)
 3 lb. Onion, best keeping, 2 sorts
 2 lb. Carrot, long and horn, 2 sorts

1 lb. Parsnip, hollow crowned
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cauliflower, the best sorts
 1 lb. Mustard, white
 1 lb. Cress, extra curled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cucumber, long green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Water Melon, varieties
 1 lb. Parsley, extra curled
 500 Seed Pockets, assorted.

Handbook, Catalogues, and Show Cards.

 Our Terms are—Cash, or a Sydney Reference from Unknown Correspondents.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SEEDS BY POST.

THE Sample Post is a great boon to residents in the far interior; and it would surprise many of our customers were they to see our post bag during the busy season, often containing, as it does, many hundred varieties of seeds, for delivery to the most distant parts of the country. An abundant supply of vegetables is now to be found where such was quite a rarity formerly, and we firmly believe that this is mainly attributable to the great facility afforded for obtaining a supply of good seeds through the sample post.

We again add the table of charges :—

Parcels for transmission to any part of New South Wales :

Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	2d.	} Regulation post bags for packets, 2d. each.
" " 6 oz.	...	3d.	
" " 8 oz.	...	4d.	

No packet must exceed 8 oz. (bag included).

Parcels for the neighbouring colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, also to East India, and New Zealand, are chargeable at double the above rates.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

3 ounces Cabbage (early & late)	1 ounce Parsley	1 ounce Leek
1 " Lettuce	1 " Cauliflower	1 packet Celery
1 " Carrot	3 " Turnip (3 sorts)	2 packets Melon (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
1 " Radish	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Beet	1 " Tomato
	1 packet Vegetable Marrow.	

The above will be delivered free to any post town in the colony for £1.

Half the above quantities forwarded for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

* * We give a few general hints for the guidance of the amateur. We refer to the County of Cumberland particularly; however, our remarks will apply to any part of New South Wales, provided an allowance is made for the variation of climate.

Further information can be obtained from our "HANDBOOK TO THE GARDEN." Price, 1s.

ASPARAGUS.

1s. per oz.

Erfurt Giant
Grayston's

Connover's Colossal.—This remarkable variety was raised in New York, and has been found to surpass all others; at 2 years old it will produce 15 to 20 sprouts, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. 2s. 6d. per oz.

CULTURE.

This excellent vegetable is easily cultivated from seed. During August or September sow a bed that has been previously prepared and trenched, and heavily manured during the previous season. Sow in rows two feet apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches. During the second season the plants will be fit for cutting. A light dressing of salt is beneficial during the Winter.

BEET.

1s. per oz.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Blood Red
Henderson's Short Top
Whyte's Black
Silver, or Spinach Beet
Large Ribbed White Spinach
Red Chillian

The two last-named are French varieties of this deservedly esteemed vegetable, very handsome, and of delicate flavour.

CULTURE.

A strong loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from any ordinarily soil. Sow during September or October, in rows eighteen inches apart, and

when the plants are fit to handle thin out to eight or ten inches in the rows. Fresh or green manure must be avoided, otherwise the roots will fork.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

1s. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens
Melville's Garnishing
Acme Kale,

CULTURE.

Deeply-worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow

on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle transplant into rows; let them stand from nine to twelve inches from each other, and the rows at least three feet apart.

BEANS (French or Kidney.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Pale Dun, or Cream Coloured
Dark Dun, or Liver Coloured
China Speckled, or Robin's Egg
Negro Long Pod, *keeps colour well*



ACME KALE.

Red Speckled, *useful variety.*
Governor Denison, *favourite sort*
Robin's Eggs (true)

BEANS, FRENCH (Runners.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Napoleon or Zebra, *recommended*
White Dutch, *large and fine*
Scarlet Runner, *beautiful and useful*, 2s. per quart

Snake; *this is a most curious variety, it is a runner, bears long narrow pods of about two to three feet long, in bunches, bears immense crops and is of very delicate flavor.* 6d. per ounce.

CULTURE.

This useful vegetable is adapted to nearly every situation and soil; a good deep rich loam is, however, the most favourable. Sow the dwarf varieties in rows two feet apart, and the tall kinds three feet. By successive sowing a supply can be kept up for six months the year.

BEANS (Broad.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)
Green Windsor
Beck's Green Gem
Early Long Pod
Sword Long Pod
Johnson's Wonderful

CULTURE.

A deep strong loamy soil is most favourable for the crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in drills or rows three feet apart, leaving about four inches between each bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. Earth up as the plants progress, and when the Beans are in full bloom pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set. Plant during February, March, and April.

BROCOLI.

1s. 6d. per oz.

Adam's Early White
Gillespie's Early
Grange's Early
Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Walcheren
Wilcove's Late White
Purple Cape

CULTURE.

Sow for Summer use, in a well-prepared seed bed, during May or June, and prick out into rows during July or August. For a Winter crop sow during January or February, and plant out after first Autumn rains. A strong rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. per oz.

Roseberry
Common
Albert

CULTURE.

Our directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts, do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible.

CABBAGE.

9d. per oz.

"Victorian Prize."—An excellent variety of immense size. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Wheeler's Cocoa-nut.* — A very fine cone-shaped cabbage, large heart, and delightful flavour; quite a novelty. 2s. per oz.

St. John's Day, *best Summer variety*

East Ham, *a great favourite*
West Ham, *large and regular*
London Market, *white heart variety*
Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
Winningsadt, *large and very weighty*



WHEELER'S COCOA NUT CABBAGE.



ENFIELD MARKET CABBAGE.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Early Battersea, *useful variety*
 „ Dwarf York, *small and good*
 Large York, *medium size ; fine*
 Sugar Loaf, *fine flavour*
 Drumhead, *common, very large*
 Gibsons's Improved Drumhead
 Flat Dutch, *large and late.*
 Red Pickling, *choice strain*
 Little Pixie, *fine table sort*

CULTURE.

This deservedly esteemed and useful vegetable can be cultivated during nearly the whole year, and on nearly every description of soil ; ample feeding is, however, necessary, and this can be supplied either by well-rotted stable manure or bone-dust ; if the latter is employed we recommend its being dug in. Sow in a seed bed, and when the plants are in the second leaf, plant out into rows three feet apart. The most useful cabbage to resist the aphid during summer is *St. John's Day* ; and the following are esteemed by market gardeners as being the best winter varieties :—East Ham, West Ham, London Market, Enfield, Market, Drumhead, and Flat Dutch. For private use, we recommend Early York, London and Enfield Market, and East and West Ham ; *St. John's* for a summer crop.

CABBAGE (Savoy.)

A hardy variety of Cabbage most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.

Drumhead, *large white heart*
 Dwarf Green Curled
 Dwarf Ulm } *Small and early*
 Marcellin }

Couve Tronchuda, or Sea Kale Cabbage—Peculiarly delicate and agreeable in flavour, used like silver beet. 1s. per oz.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

6d. per packet.

CULTURE.

Sow in a seed pan or warm border, during Spring, and prick out the plants when fit to handle, so that they will stand about a foot apart. Keep weeds down, and stir the soil occasionally.

CAPER (of Commerce.)**CARROT.**

9d. per oz.

Early Short Horn, *short, good colour*
 Early Scarlet Horn, *early, good colour*
 Improved Intermediate, *fine*

Large Altringham, *long red*
 Long Red Surrey
 Newark, *improved*

CULTURE.

Drill in on land that has been deeply dug or trenched, and that had a heavy dressing for a previous crop ; avoid fresh manure, for it will encourage the roots to fork. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and thin out soon as possible to the necessary distance. Keep the soil stirred to prevent caking. Keep weeds well down.

CAULIFLOWER.

2s. per oz.

Early London, *white flower, early*
 Large Asiatic, *late variety, fine*
 Stadtholder, *very fine*
 Walcheren, *can be depended on*
 Alma, *fine early sort*
 Carter's Dwarf Mammoth
 Erfurt Giant, *a superb short-stemmed large-flowered variety, the flavour is excellent ; and can be highly recommended*

CULTURE.

Many of our market gardeners make a first sowing about Christmas with a chance of a crop only, as there is no other vegetable so dependent on the season. If the weather is unfavourable the plants will run to leaf, and result only in disappointment.



SAVOY CABBAGE.



CAULIFLOWER.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

We recommend sowing about the end of January, in a sheltered corner, and pricking out when in the second leaf into well enriched soil, giving ample space between the rows. Care must be taken that the plants do not remain too long in the seed beds so as to become stunted, otherwise good heads cannot be obtained.

CORN OR MAIZE.**Striped Corn****STRIPED-LEAVED CORN.**

Sugar or Sweet
Pop Corn

CULTURE.

A few rows of the above, placed in an ordinary good garden soil, will be found useful, both as a vegetable and shelter for more tender crops. The Pop Corn can be planted much closer than other varieties. The striped leaved is very ornamental.

CORN SALAD.**CUCUMBER.**

6d. per packet.

The varieties marked * are made up in small packets of from 12 to 24 seeds; others are sold by weight. 2s. per oz.

Long Green Prickly	} <i>Highly recom- mended.</i>
Choice Long Green	
Crystal White,	<i>highly recom- mended</i>
Long Green, Southgate	
*Cuthill's Black Spine	
*Cuthill's Highland Mary	
*Improved Sion House	
*Mill's Jewess	
*Marquis of Lorne	

**MARQUIS OF LORN CUCUMBER.**

*Lord Kenyon's Favourite
*Lynch's Star of the West
*Manchester Prize
*Sir Colin Campbell
*Telegraph
*West India Gherkin
*Snake

Paulonian Cucumber — This is a new variety, recently introduced, bears a small prickly fruit of delicious flavour; is first-rate for table or for pickling. It is a most prolific bearer; hardy and robust. We consider this superior to the West India Gherkin. per packet; 6 seeds, 1s.

SOOLY QUA,

OR,

New Chinese Cucumber,

This remarkable vegetable has created quite a sensation in England, alike for its immense fruit, large dark green glossy leaves, and the beauty of its flowers. In China it is used by the natives as a regular article of food, boiled with rice, and is much enjoyed by Europeans served up in various ways. The fruit is of rapid growth, attaining a length of from 5 to 6 feet, and from 12 to 16 inches in circumference, and is used in the green state just when it attains its full size.

CULTURE.

To have early Cucumbers they must be raised in a gentle heat in a frame placed on a hot bed of stable manure; when in the second leaf plant out into well enriched soil, cover with a hand frame or box for a few days, and mulch well with stable litter, which will be a protection to the young plants. It will be a safe plan to place the case over the plants at night, while there is danger of cold winds or frost; a little liquid manure is very beneficial. Stop the vines if inclined to grow too freely. The first sowing may be made in the open ground during September.

CUCUMBER—*Continued.*

SOOLY QUA, CHINESE CUCUMBER.

CRESS.

Water Cress, 2s. per oz.
 Indian, or Nasturtium, 1s. per oz.
 American
 Australian } 6d. per oz.
 Golden
 Triple Curled }

CULTURE.

Sow the curled varieties in a rich corner, where there is abundant moisture; selecting a shady place;

if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Sow very thick. Water cress can be easily raised from seed. If sown on the bank of a creek or waterhole, where there is plenty of moisture, if among weeds so much the better, the plants will be fit to cut in two months.

CELERY.

1s. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White
 Cole's Crystal "
 Seymour's Superb "
 Ivery's Nonsuch, Pink
 Cole's Red Solid
 Laing's Mammoth Red
 Wright's Grove Red
 Russian Princess

CULTURE.

Raise the young plants in a seed pan or box which has been previously filled with good rich light soil. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug two feet deep; in the bottom place three inches of fine, rich, old, manure, adding an equal depth of soil; mix well together, and on this compost place the young plants, supplying them with ample moisture. As the plants progress earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, and well-blanced Celery.

ESCHALLOTS—ROOTS.

1s. per lb.



KOHLE RABI; OR, TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

EGG PLANT.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long Purple, *very ornamental*
Long White China, "
New Scarlet, *beautiful novelty*
White, *large egg-shaped fruit*
Early Dwarf Purple

CULTURE.

We recommend the Egg Plant to be raised in pots or seed pans, placed in a cool frame. When the plants are thoroughly established prick out into the border where they are wanted to fruit. Shelter with boughs for a few days and allow plenty of space between each. When well grown this is a very ornamental plant.

ENDIVE.

6d. per packet.

Batavian	} Winter substitute for Lettuce
Green Curled	
Staghorn	
Triple Curled Mossy	
Didswell's Prize	

CULTURE.

This vegetable is a suitable substitute for Lettuce during winter, and the treatment is quite similar. To secure delicate white heads, tie them up closely so that they may become blanched.

KOHL RABI (Turnip-rooted Cabbage.)

1s. per oz.

Large Green	} Largely used in Germany.
„ Purple	

CULTURE.

Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips; land in good heart will require no additional dressing when sowing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. Not liable to the attacks of the turnip fly.

LEEK.

1s. per oz.

London Flag
Musselburgh

CULTURE.

☞ The first sowing of this vegetable can be made during June or July. Select a rich soil, and sow in a seed bed; and, when fit, prick out into rows; where large roots are required ample space is necessary; earth up as the plants advance so as to blanch the stems.

LETTUCE.

1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage
Tennis Ball "
Victoria "
Crystal Palace Prize Cos "
Paris Green "
„ White "
Carter's Giant White Cos "
„ Brown "

Tom Thumb—Hearts well and quickly; crisp, and well flavoured. Should be planted much closer than the ordinary variety. The heads are small but firm.

CULTURE.

With little trouble Lettuce can be had nearly all the year round. Moisture being the great essential condition; the summer season, therefore, is the most difficult time to succeed. Select for this crop a well-manured, deeply-trenched, portion of the garden; if to be sown in beds, spread the seed sparingly, so that the plants will not become drawn; when in the second leaf they will be fit for transplanting. For a summer crop we recommend sowing the seed in the permanent rows, and thinning out to the required distance; and by so doing, the chance of running to seed is greatly lessened. Plant in shallow trenches, so that any moisture will find a natural drain, and irrigation can then be more easily effected.

MELON (Water.)

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Goodwin's Improved, *like Sugar Melon*

Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*
Long Island "
Mountain Sprout, *white seeded*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving or Pie

CULTURE.

Select a rich piece of land, on the bank of a creek if possible, and without any additional dressing plant the seed in hills some three or four feet apart; same time sow among the hills a few grains of maize, either broadcast or in rows, which will shade the vines and increase the crop, and make the fruit cool when ready to cut. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them; this should be avoided if possible.

MELONS (Rock or Musk.)

This is one of the choicest of our fruits when properly grown, and rarely to be met with in perfection in our markets. There is no fruit produced from seed more liable to degenerate; if we select the choicest fruit from which to save seed, the chances are that our melons produced therefrom will be flavourless, tasteless, rubbish, and for this reason we annually import a supply of seed of English growth.

Those marked thus * 6d. per large packet.

Others, 6d. per small packet.

Snow's Hybrid, green flesh
*Pine Apple, „ „
Beechwood „ „
Orion „ „
Carter's Excelsior
*Green Citron
*Large Persian
*Nutmeg
Queen Anne's Pocket
Frogmore, scarlet flesh
Princess Alexandra, scarlet flesh
Turner's Scarlet Gem „ „
Bromham Hall
Trentham Hybrid
*Jenny Lind
*Large Yellow Canteloupe
*Skilman's Netted

**MELONS**—*Continued.***Cox's Golden Gem.**

A large, round, beautifully netted, yellow fruit; flesh whitish green, flavour rich and excellent. 1s. per packet of 12 seeds.

CULTURE.

Our remarks regarding Water Melons will equally well apply to this fruit, with some trifling exceptions. Do not manure strongly with this crop as in the case of Water Melons, as it is high flavour and not rank growth that is most esteemed. Stop the vines as recommended for Cucumbers, and avoid watering as the fruit begins to ripen.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Bricks of Mushroom Spawn 1s. each.
Boxes " " " 3s. "

Mushrooms, and how to grow them from Spawn:—

This delicacy is within the reach of any one who will make use of the following hints, as mushrooms can be successfully grown in a cellar, or shed, or even in the open air, if a suitable place is selected. Get together the required quantity of *fresh horse manure*, with as much droppings in it as possible; throw it into a heap to ferment; well mix it every three or four days, so that the outer or colder portions are well mingled with the inside of the heap, which will be very

hot; continue to turn and mix at the intervals mentioned for a fortnight at least; at the end of that time your compost should be ready; then select a dry place for the bed, and begin to build it neatly, four feet wide, two feet deep, and of any required length, this must be done firmly by being beaten with the dung-fork until it is sufficiently compact. If the bed has been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will at once begin; when the temperature is from 75° to 80° at its highest, the spawn may be introduced in the following manner:—Break it into pieces about the size of a hen egg, and plant them all over the surface of the bed, at about six inches apart from each other; the spawn should not be covered more than a couple of inches, but should be firmly imbedded in the manure; this done cover the surface of the bed with two inches of light soil; rake evenly, and make firm with the back of the spade; this done, cover the surface with a good layer of dry straw, and in about six weeks, the mushrooms should make their appearance. No watering is required until the crop begins to fail.

MUSTARD.

6d. per oz.

Finest White

CULTURE.

This well-known Salad is usually sown with Cress, and our remarks as to its culture can be closely followed.

ONION.

9d. per oz.



Giant Rocca Onion, a splendid variety of Onion, large, globular, light brown skin, and of delicate flavour

Brown Spanish
White "
Brown Globe
White "
Giant Flat Madeira
Large Tripoli
James's Keeping
Strasbourg
Danver's Pale Yellow
Silver-skin (true) pickling, 1s. per ounce
Deep Blood Red, 1s. per ounce
White Lisbon
Paris Silver Skin

CULTURE.

The soil best adapted for onions is of a loamy or sandy character, in good heart and possessing plenty of well rotted manure in its composition. For a main crop sow during May or August; a further sowing can follow in September for late keeping Onions. Sow in drills and thin out to about six inches apart; the surplus plants can be transplanted; should the weather permit they will produce fine bulbs. As the crops begin to ripen, bend down the tops, it will mature the bulbs earlier.

OKRA.

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf
Long Green

OKRA—*Continued.***CULTURE.**

Sow in drills in moderately rich soil, and thin out in the rows to the distance of eighteen inches; when the seed pods are well formed they will be found excellent for thickening soups.

PARSNIP.

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned
Large Guernsey
Student

CULTURE.

The mode of culture already recommended for Carrot may be applied successfully to Parsnip. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants when sufficiently advanced to eight or nine inches in the rows. As recommended for Carrots, all fresh manure must be avoided, the soil should be deeply worked so as to produce fine long Parsnips.

PARSLEY.

6d. per oz.

Triple Curled
Myatt's Garnishing
Champion Moss, 1s. per oz.



CHAMPION MOSS PARSLEY.

CULTURE.

Parsley should be sown twice a year, during Spring and Autumn. On any description of soil it will succeed; but to secure the finest curled plants, a pretty good soil is necessary, and the plants allowed plenty of space, say about a foot each way.

PEAS (Earliest Varieties.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader, *very early, small pods*

Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft. *first early*

Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.

Tom Thumb, long pods, 1 ft.

Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.

Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.

Essex Rival, (new), 3 ft., *great bearer, good pods*

Peabody, 1 foot, *great cropper, long pods*. Tom Thumb section, 1s. 6d. per quart.

PEAS (Second Early.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Prizetaker, 4 ft.

Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.

Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.

Cricketer, 3 ft.

Spanish Fan Branching

PEAS (Later Varieties)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.

Burbridge's Eclipse, 2 ft.

Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.

Blue Prussian, 3 ft.

Blue Scimitar, 2 ft.

PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows.)

This section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality, all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

1s. 3d. per quart.



PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows)—
Continued.

M'Lean's Advancer, 2 ft.
 M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 inches
 Veitch's Perfection, 2½ ft. One
 of the finest peas in cultivation,
 has fine pods, is very
 sweet, and an abundant bearer.
 Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft.
 Spider, or Basket, 2 ft.
 Climax, or Napoleon, 4 ft.
 Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2 ft.
 Champion of England, 5 ft.

CULTURE.

Sow in ground that has been previously enriched with well-rotted manure, always avoiding a rank dressing, as being liable to throw the Peas into a strong growth, to the detriment of the crop. Sow in double rows three feet apart, so as to give easy access for hoeing; keep well cleaned, and earth neatly up when three inches high. By sowing the different successional varieties a supply can be kept up nearly all the year round.

AMERICAN EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

This variety, which we offer for the first time, has gained a world-wide celebrity, and all the Horticultural Press of the old country have published extraordinary returns from trial crops, one grower

having obtained as high an average as 72 lbs. of good sized potatoes from 1 lb. planted. This splendid variety is of a rose colour, with a deeper tinge towards the eyes; in shape it is rather long than round, with shallow eyes, smooth skin, of excellent quality and flavour. The tubers are inclined to run large, which is always an advantage in a market variety. We have reason to believe that the Early Rose is the variety for a warm dry climate, and we have every confidence in recommending it as a genuine novelty.

The American Early Rose

Is a wonderful cropper, and gives a return probably superior to any other potatoe in cultivation

The American Early Rose

Is very early, and can be dug for market seven weeks after planting.

The American Early Rose

Produces very large tubers, and very few small ones, which makes it invaluable as a market variety.

The American Early Rose

Is of first-class quality and flavour, a good keeper, and, therefore, an excellent market variety. Price, 1s. per lb.

CULTURE.

The finest potatoes are produced from virgin soil of naturally good quality; however, very fair crops can be grown on any ordinarily good soil. When manuring is necessary, care should be taken that the dressing is thoroughly well decayed, as rank manure tends to drive the plants to haulm, and greatly lessens the weight of the produce. Plant in rows two or three feet apart, and about one foot in the rows; keep clean and earth up as the plants progress.

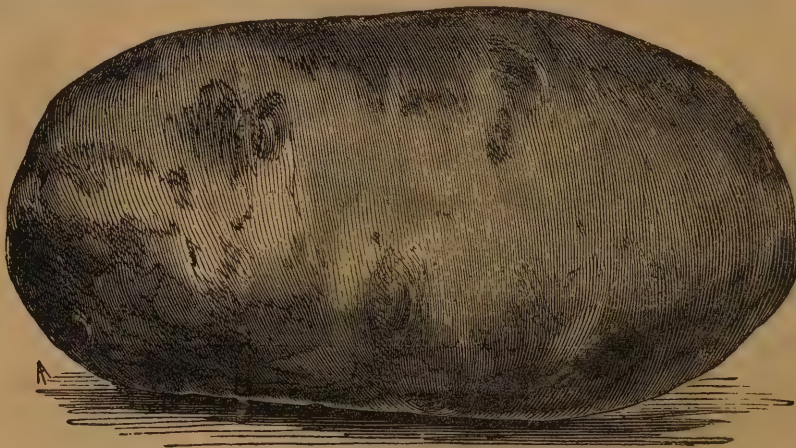
PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

6d. per packet.

Bird's Eye (true)
 Cherry
 Large Bell
 Long Red Cayenne
 „ Yellow Cayenne
 Small Chili
 Sweet Mountain, large
 „ Spanish „

CULTURE.

Sow in pots placed in a cold frame or pit; transplant out during September. Seed may be sown in the open border about the middle of the month. Plant the smaller varieties two feet apart, and the "Large Bell" variety three feet each way. Any moderately good soil will suit.



AMERICAN EARLY ROSE.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

POTATOES.

We have much pleasure in offering to our patrons the undermentioned fine varieties, which have been carefully grown for us by a gentleman taking great pains to secure good stocks. The potatoes are from the Wingecarribee District, which produces the finest-keeping potatoes in the market. What we offer are for the most part small seed size, and such as are rarely to be met with in our market. The following varieties will be ready for delivery in July next:—

Early Ashleaf Kidney

" Cambridge "

" Fluke "

" White Rough Round

" Burrace

Somner's 100-fold Red Skin**Scot's Grey****Improved Derwents**

We shall be happy to book orders for July delivery.

PUMPKIN.

1s. per oz.

Crown (choice stock)**Mammoth****Large Cheese****Navel****Connecticut Field****Button, fine dry sort****CULTURE.**

Plant in hills or holes three feet apart each way, in good, strong, rich soil; it will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melon. We recommend the "Crown" and "Button" as good table varieties and free bearers.

RHUBARB.

2s. per oz.

Giant**Mitchell's Albert****Myatt's Linnæus**

" Albert

CULTURE.

To raise Rhubarb from seed it is necessary to sow the seed in a bed well sheltered with boughs, and pre-

pared previously; the soil cannot be too rich, as on this depends the vigorous growth of the stems, which is a point of excellence. When the young plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows, three feet apart; should flower stems appear they should be immediately removed.

ROSELLA.

This plant is a native of Queensland, where it grows with great luxuriance, and attains a height of about four feet: it forms a beautiful Shrub of erect habit. Makes excellent jam, requiring only to be tasted to be appreciated. This plant will stand any amount of heat, and from our experience of it, we think it will do well in this colony. It is of the first importance, however, to have it sown early in Spring, and when there is no danger of frost; by this management the plants will be vigorous before Summer, and fruit during the Autumn months. It is worth cultivation for ornamental purposes.

*Price per packet, 6d.***RADISH.**

Long Scarlet, or Salmon

Red Turnip

White "

Black Spanish

French Breakfast

Large White Chinese

Rose Olive-shaped

Scarlet

Raphanus Caudatus, rat's tail radish

6d. per oz.
1s. per oz.

CULTURE.

A light rich soil that has been previously well manured produces the best Radish, though any ordinary soil will produce roots of fair quality. This crop is nearly always cultivated in beds and sown broadcast; but a far better method is to sow in drills six inches apart, and when the plants are fit, thin out to a distance of an inch apart; by this means a much more even crop will be obtained.

SQUASH.*6d. per packet.***Early White Custard, fine****Boston Marrow****Early Golden Bush****Early White Bush****Hubbard, fine****Early Green Striped****Summer Crook Necked****Cocoa Nut****CULTURE.**

The hints we have already given regarding Pumpkin will apply equally to this crop; less space, however, will be necessary between the plants, as they do not incline to run, being for the most part of bush growth.

SALSIFY.

1s. per oz.

CULTURE.

To be grown and used precisely the same as Parsnip and Carrot. When used for forcing this crop is treated like Rhubarb; it should, however, be planted in clumps and covered with a pot or box, and the grass-like tops cut and cooked like Sea Kale.

SEA KALE.

1s. per oz.

CULTURE.

In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured, and, as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—sea-weed dug in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots made for the purpose; this will cause them to blanch, and it is only in this state they are used. As soon as the full cutting has been made, clear away the covering to allow the plants to make their natural growth, and recover themselves for another season.

SPINACH.

6d. per oz.

Round (colonial grown)**Prickly**

" "

New Zealand, 1s. per oz.**CULTURE.**

Sow in rows about a foot apart, and thin out as soon as fit to handle. Spinach thrives best in good rich soil, and should be well manured; let the first picking be made as soon as the second leaves are full grown, and pinch out the top should the seed stems appear. The "Round" is recommended for Summer, and the "Prickly" for Winter sowing.

TOMATO.

This excellent fruit is now largely cultivated, and the improved varieties are yearly coming more into use. The "Trophy" is certainly the best and largest for general purposes; the Mammoth is of fine quality and productive, while the Scarlet Pear Shaped and Red Currant make excellent pickles.

Mammoth Red
Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Pear Shaped
Yellow Plum
Red Currant
French Upright or Tree Tomato
Lester's Perfected, very large

CULTURE.

Abundant space and a good soil is all that is necessary for this fruit; any spare corner in the garden will do for it. The fruit will attain the greatest size when the plants are tied or trained against a wall or fence. If the plants are too much inclined to wood, cut away the laterals. Don't be afraid to use the knife. In exposed situations we would advise their being sown in beds, and allowed to run over the ground; a few boughs will keep the fruit off the ground.



SCARLET PEAR-SHAPED TOMATO.

TURNIP.

6d. per oz.

White Stone, a most esteemed variety
Green Top Stone "
Early Six Weeks' Stone "
White Dutch, very early
Snowball, good shape and size
Red Top, strap-leaved
White " or Nepal

RED CURRANT TOMATO.
(Capital for Pickling.)

Early Red American Stone, best summer variety
Golden Ball, perfect shape
Orange Jelly, fine quality
Yellow Malta
" Stone
Laing's Garden Swede
Long White, green top, a French variety

CULTURE.

A good deep, rich, but light soil should be selected for Turnips; heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness, and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to about nine inches from plant to plant; keep the weeds down by frequent hoeings.

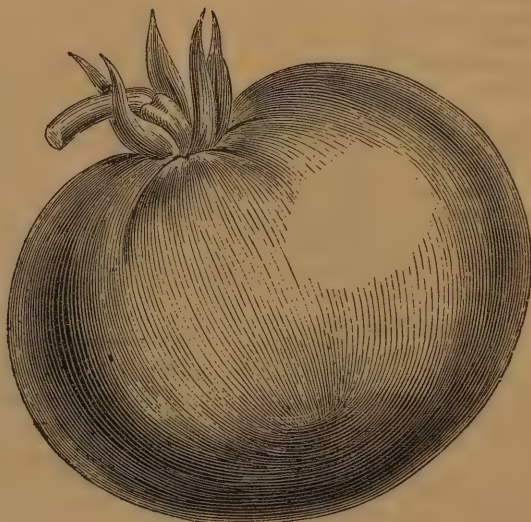
VEGETABLE MARROW.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White
Custard-shaped, fine flavour
Bush Marrow, long fruit, short vine

CULTURE.

Treat similarly to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines if necessary.



LARGE RED SMOOTH TOMATO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBS, &c.

6d. per packet.

Sow in a box or frame, or where more practicable, sow in a seed bed under the shade of boughs, and pick out, during favourable weather.

Anise	Dandelion (<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>)	Rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)
Artichoke (<i>Cynara scolymus</i>)	Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)	Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>)
Balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)	Fennel (, , <i>feniculum</i>)	Sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>)
Bene (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>)	Hyssop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>)	Savory, Summer (<i>Satureia hortensis</i>)
Basil Bush (<i>Ocimum minimum</i>)	Lavender (<i>Lavendula spica</i>)	Savory, Winter (<i>Satureia montana</i>)
„ sweet (, , <i>suave</i>)	Marjoram, pot (<i>Origanum onites</i>)	Sorrell, French (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>)
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)	„ sweet (<i>Origanum marjoram</i>)	Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>)
Carraway (<i>Carum carui</i>)	Marigold Pot (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	
Chervil (<i>Scandix Cerifolium</i>)	Purslane (<i>Portulacca sativa</i>)	
Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)		

BIRD SEEDS AND FEEDING GRAINS.

Canary, 4d. per lb.	Rape, 6d. per lb.	Millet, White French, 1s. per lb.
Hemp, 4d. per lb.	Maw, 3d. per oz.	Linseed, 6d. per lb.

LINSEED OR FLAX FOR FEEDING.

28s. per cwt.

To breeders of Prize Stock we particularly recommend the above. Horses and cattle improve immensely upon it, and a small quantity given occasionally, makes a marked improvement in the condition of the animal. It should always be boiled, and given to stock mixed with other feed. There is nothing equal to it for improving the coat and general appearance of horse stock, and cattle will soon show a marked preference for it.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

These when properly cooked make a splendid substitute for green vegetables ; are largely used on shipboard, and would be a valuable addition to the table in up-country districts where vegetables are scarce. The Peas should be soaked for 12 hours, then put on with cold water, and boiled slowly till soft, add a little butter and sugar, and it will be difficult to distinguish them from fresh pulled green peas.

Blue Peas, for boiling, 8d. per quart ; or, 10s. to 12s. per bushel.

White Haricot Beans, for boiling, 9d. per quart ; 16s. per bushel.

EDIBLE ROOTS.

Garlic, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.

Eschallots, dry bulbs, 1s. per lb.

THE TREE ONION.

1s. per lb., Small Sets.

THIS Onion has given great satisfaction, and we think its merits are now well-known throughout the colony. The larger bulbs, when planted, produce the small onions, whilst the small tops become large bulbs, weighing sometimes as much as 1 lb. To get tops it is necessary to plant large onions. The small tops make capital pickles.



Why we recommend

THE TREE ONION

It will succeed where the soil is not suitable, for producing Onions in the usual way.

It is a more certain crop than Onion from seed even on suitable soil.

If properly harvested it will keep as well as Brown Spanish.

The tops are most useful for pickling, and are produced in great abundance.

It can be propagated from the tops, and to correspondents at a distance this will be a great consideration.

EARTH NUT, or AMERICAN PEA NUT.

A Splendid Sample of Californian, double the size of the ordinary sort, 2s. 6d. per lb.

This excellent nut succeeds admirably in our climate, and can be grown successfully on any ordinary garden soil. It requires very little attention, and will produce a large crop of filbert-like nuts, which are first-rate when roasted. We recommend our patrons to try it.

CULTURE.

The seed before planting should be shelled, and all imperfect ones rejected. Plant two feet apart in the rows, and three feet in the drills, or, say three feet each way; from two to three kernels of perfect seed to a hill is enough; after they have grown and bloomed, cover the bloom and vines slightly with sandy soil; and if the plants are strong, and the season will admit of a second crop, cover a second time. A light sandy soil is best adapted for the Pea-Nut, and it will take about five months to mature a crop. So far as at present known, early in October is the best time to plant in this Colony, but in dry upland districts earlier planting may be done to advantage. The nuts grow on the vines that have been covered (not on the roots), and in collecting, the plants should be lifted entirely and the nuts beaten off with sticks, and in storing, care should be taken that the nuts are thoroughly dry before putting into bags. In California, and on suitable soils, the yield is from 2000 to 2500 pounds per acre, and in this Colony all we desire is a fair trial.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

MANY hundreds of our collections have been sold by us, and have given universal satisfaction. The case contains enough [and not too many] seeds for a fair sized Garden, and includes every useful vegetable in due proportion. Any of our Customers who are at a loss to know what to order, should send for our One Pound Case, and they will not be disappointed.

NO. 1 COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Selected and made up in our own Establishment, is sufficient for the successive cropping of a Garden of half-an-acre.

PRICE, £1:0:0

3 quarts	PEAS (3 sorts, early & late), including wrinkled	1 ounce	PARSLEY (fine Triple Curled)
2 "	BEANS (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 "	CRESS (Triple Curled)
2 ounces	CABBAGE (2 sorts), good table variety	1 "	MUSTARD (white)
1 "	LETTUCE (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	1 1/2 "	BEEF (deep red, choice stock)
1 "	CARROT, Scarlet Intermediate	1 1/2 "	LEEK (London Flag)
1 "	ONION, Brown Spanish or Globe	2 packets	MELONS (water and rock)
2 "	RADISH, Long Scarlet and mixed Turnip	1 "	CELERY (Incomparable White)
1 "	PARSNIP, Hollow Crowned or Guernsey	1 "	CUCUMBER (Long green, choice stock)
1 1/2 "	CAULIFLOWER (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 "	PUMPKIN (best keeping)
3 "	TURNIP (white, Swede, and yellow)	1 "	TOMATO (Mammoth Red)

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW (Bush or Custard).

A., H., and Co.'s **Handbook to the Garden** presented with every collection.

This collection is made up and packed in a secure case, ready for dispatch, and weighs 14lbs.

(No extra charge for Case and Packing.)

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

3 ounces	Cabbage (early & late)	1 ounce	Parsley	1 ounce	Leek
1 "	Lettuce	1 "	Cauliflower	1 packet	Celery
1 "	Carrot	3 "	Turnip (3 sorts)	2 packets	Melon (sorts)
1 "	Onion	1 "	Cress	1 "	Cucumber
1 "	Radish	1 "	Mustard	1 "	Pumpkin
1 "	Parsnip	1 1/2 "	Beet	1 "	Tomato
		1 packet Vegetable Marrow.			

The above will be delivered free to any post town in the colony for £1.

Half the above quantities forwarded for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Broom, Cape

| Kangaroo Thorn

| Prickly Acacia

OSAGE ORANGE, 10s. per lb.

This is a deciduous shrub, bearing short, sharp thorns, and bright green leaves. It is not really an orange, but is remotely allied to it, and its botanical name is *Maclura aurantiaca*, under which it has long been sold by nurserymen as an ornamental shrub—an appellation it can justly lay claim to. The plant is a native of Northern America, and forms a dense scrub, in what was formerly the territory of the Osage Indians, whence the name by which it is popularly known. It has been used as a hedge plant for many years in the older settled districts of the United States, where it is highly and justly esteemed for that purpose. A year or two before the American civil war broke out, a considerable quantity of *Maclura* seed was imported hither by our predecessors, and a few thousands of plants were raised and disposed of. The price of the plants being at that time high, they went chiefly in small quantities for garden hedges, and the occurrence of the war prevented the despatch of any further consignments of seed. The war over, no time was lost in resuming importations; and as the seed was new and good, plants enough have been raised to permit of their being sold at the same price as hawthorn quick. The peculiar advantage of this shrub lies in its adaptability for warmer climates than would suit the hawthorn, whilst it is perfectly at home in cool and elevated districts. Under equal conditions of soil, the Osage orange will grow stronger and faster than the hawthorn, and we estimate the difference as about equal to one year in four. This is no inconsiderable gain: but there is still another point in its favour, and that is the greater distance apart at which it may be planted, thus involving a saving of plants. In planting double rows of hawthorn quick, we would set the plants eighteen inches apart if the soil were good, and proportionately closer in soil of inferior quality. In good soil, two feet apart would be close enough for the orange, and eighteen inches in inferior soil. We are speaking now of the distance from plant to plant in the rows; the rows themselves should be, if of hawthorn, from a foot to fifteen inches apart; if of Osage orange, from eighteen inches upwards, according to the soil and the objects of the planter. From what we have seen of the growth of this plant, we can easily conceive the possibility of forming in deep land a strong, stiff hedge, twelve to fifteen feet in height. On stations, yards might be enclosed by such hedges, for they would grow with great vigour on old sheep camps, or on land that had been heavily manured in other ways.

CULTURE.

The length of time required for the germination of this seed, when sown in the open ground, renders the operation of weeding a troublesome and expensive process, that gives considerable importance to any artificial method which facilitates the first stage of growth. Seeds of all sorts which are slow to germinate permit the weeds to make their appearance first, thus rendering the labour of frequent weeding necessary to the protection of the young crop; and to obviate this trouble, where possible, by good management, is a matter of some moment to the farmer and gardener; and in the case of the Osage orange, which requires months before the germ bursts its covering—thus entailing the usual care of cleaning the bed of weeds before it makes its appearance above-ground—any method by which the first growth can be stimulated, so as to save time and labour, will be appreciated by our friends. We have tried various methods to overcome this difficulty, but none has proved more efficacious than the following, which is simple, easy, and practicable in every place:—1st. Early in August immerse the seed in tepid water for two days. 2nd. After which, mix the seed in four or five times its bulk of fine sand, or sand and wood ashes mixed. 3rd. Spread the mixture on some sacking or calico (if on a large scale), two to four inches thick, covered for the purpose of effectually excluding the light. 4th. Turn it over not less than once every twenty-four hours, to prevent fermentation, and to keep the whole equally moist. 5th. When necessary, water gently the cloth which covers the seed, but care must be taken not to saturate the seed, or it might rot. 6th. By careful observation, the first germs which issue from the seed will be easily detected—when it is time to sow in the bed, or in drills. In about three weeks after sowing the seed, leaves will make their first appearance. An advantage will be gained by sowing a few low scarlet radishes in the drills with the Osage seed. These coming up much earlier, serve to indicate the rows, and enable the process of weeding (if necessary) to be proceeded with, without trampling the rows. The radishes may be drawn for use when they have served their purpose.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, 30s. per 1000 (Yearling Trees).

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

As the market value of Agricultural Seeds is liable to variation, we do not bind ourselves to prices quoted longer than one month from date of publication of this Catalogue.

We will be happy to forward special quotations for large parcels.

BEANS.

Heligoland or Tick,
7s. 6d. per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT.

12s. per bushel.

PEAS, (Field.)

Grey or Partridge,
6s. per bushel.
White Field, 10s. ,,
Blue Field 12s. ,,

CARROT.

6s. per lb.

White Belgian
Large Altringham

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, 3s.
per lb.

FLAX,

FOR SOWING.

6d. per lb.

CLOVERS.

White Clover, (*Trifolium repens*)

1s. 6d. per lb.

Red Clover, (*Trifolium pratense*),

1s. 6d. per lb.



YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.

CLOVERS—

Continued.

Perennial or Cow-grass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*),
1s. 6d. per lb.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*),
2s. 6d. per lb.

Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*),
1s. 6d. per lb.

Lucerne (Colonial grown), retail,
1s. 6d. per lb.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), English,
1s. 6d. per lb.

Much cheaper by the cwt. or large parcel.

TURNIPS.

FIELD VARIETIES.

3s. 6d. per lb.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper, fine shape

East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety, fine shape

Emperor Green Top Swede, good size, firm, and sound

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

TURNIPS—*Continued.*

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good quality*
 Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, *good keeper*
 Scotch Yellow, *a very old favourite*
 Skirving's Improved Purple Top Yellow
 White Pomeranian Globe, *large*
 Common White Globe, *useful variety*

MANGEL WURZEL.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Long Red	Globe Orange
„ Yellow	„ Yellow
Carter's Warden Mangel	

CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 6s. per lb.
 Robinson's Champion Ox, 6s. per lb.

GRASSES.*A considerable reduction made for a quantity.*

Bent Grass, Creeping (*Agrostis stolonifera*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), the Doob Grass of the Hindoos, suitable for lawns, 2s. 6d. per lb.
 Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), 1s. per lb.
 Fescue, hard (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. 6d. per lb.



ROBINSON'S CHAMPION OX CABBAGE.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GRASSES—Continued.

- Fescue, various leaved (*Festuca heterophylla*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Festuca, tall (*Festuca elatior*)
 Fescue, Sheep's (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Fescue, Meadow (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. 6d.
 Fescue, Red (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Fescue, Slender (*Festuca tenuifolia*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Foxtail, Meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 2s.
 Meadow Grass, Wood (*Poa nemoralis*), 1s. 6d.
 Meadow Grass, Smooth (*Poa Pratense*), 1s. 6d.
 Meadow Grass, Rough (*Poa trivialis*), 1s. 6d.
 Meadow Oat Grass, Tall (*Avena elatior*), 2s. per lb.
 Meadow Oat Grass, Yellow (*Avena flavescens*), 2s. per lb.
 Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*), 6s. per bushel
 Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. 6d. per lb.
 Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium italicum*), true, 12s. per bushel
 Rye Grass, Perennial (*Lolium perenne*), fine samples, 8s. to 9s. per bushel
 Sainfoin (*Onobrichis sativa*), 3s. 6d. per lb.
 Sweet Vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 2s. 6d. per lb.
 Timothy or Cat's Tail (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. 3d. per lb.

CASTOR OIL BEANS.

(*Ricinus sanguineus*.)

The true variety, imported from Paris.
 4s. per lb.

PARSLEY (for Sheep).

2s. 6d. per lb.

OPIUM POPPY (*Papaver Somniferum*).

White Seeded Smyrna, 2s. 6d. per oz.

RAPE (for Sowing).

1s. per lb.

RYE (for Green Fodder).

6s. 6d. per bushel.

SORGHUM.

6d. per lb.

Caffrarium, or Imphee } Planter's Friend, red seed
 Saccharatum, black seed

TARES or VETCHES.

Golden } 12s. to 14s. per bushel, according to sample
 Black }

TOBACCO.

3s. 6d. per oz.

One ounce will yield sufficient plants for one acre.
 Virginian | Havana, very fine
 Connecticut Seed-Leaf | Kentucky
 Florida | Maryland

CULTURE.

There are two modes of sowing—the one in a seed-bed, from which the plants are removed when large enough; the other, sowing the seed where the plants are to stand. Where the seed-bed and transplanting are adopted, July and August are the proper months to sow; and to this we may add that, where it is unsafe to sow in August, tobacco is not likely to be a successful crop. The seed-beds should be prepared as follows:—The width should be just as much as will enable a person to reach to the middle from either side; four feet is therefore the extreme width, whilst some growers prefer three feet. The length of the beds will depend wholly on the quantity of plants required, but every nine feet in length of a four-foot, or twelve feet of a three-foot bed, should give enough plants for an acre. Let a warm lying border be chosen, and the ground be deeply dug, receiving also a good dressing of well-decayed stable manure. After digging, spread over the ground a layer of brushwood, which burn there. The burning will help to destroy any surface weed seeds, and the coating of ashes deters grubs and slugs from damaging the young plants. Along the sides and ends of the beds boards about six inches wide should be fixed, to form a frame. With a batten for a ridge-pole, supported by other short pieces of batten attached to the aforesaid boards, a frame to carry a calico covering is easily and cheaply made. Calico, however, is dear just now, and many, perhaps, may desire a cheap substitute. We cannot recommend an efficient one, but pieces of the common fern stuck nightly over the bed, or laid upon it until they would injure the young plants, is not a bad protection against frost. Heavy rains should, however, be kept off the bed, and for that purpose calico must be had. The brushwood duly reduced to ashes, let the bed be well and finely raked; and, then, after the seed has been carefully sown on the surface, let the whole be patted over with the back of a spade. For each acre to be planted, take three-quarters of an ounce of seed, which mix thoroughly with a couple of quarts of fine sand, ashes, or fine soil—the first for a preference if the bed has received the coat of ashes recommended. If the bed be dry, let it be gently watered with a fine-rosed water-pot; and, should the weather continue dry and warm, water should be given as required. A little soot may be mixed with the water, but not oftener than once a week; or, if oftener, the mixture should be proportionately weaker. At all times whilst the plants are in the seed-bed, weeds should be carefully pulled out as soon as visible. Should the plants stand too thickly in the bed, or be thick in certain places in consequence of careless sowing or heavy watering, which swills the seed out of place, they must be thinned to such distances as will allow them to come to uniform size. When the plants have become about five inches high, they will be fit to

TOBACCO—*Continued.*

transplant. When nearing this size, let water be less frequently given; this will harden the plants, and enable them the better to withstand the transplanting. The other plan—sowing where the plants are to stand—consists in dropping a pinch of the seed, mixed with sand, &c., as above recommended, at proper distances on the ground prepared for the crop. Plants raised in this manner may be sown a month later than those which are to be transplanted, and the crop usually turns out quite equal to that from transplanted plants.

Planting out is the next operation; and if showery weather happen when the plants are ready, the work is really nothing more than planting cabbages, and equally certain of success. But should the weather be settled and dry, planting must go on, and then watering will have to be resorted to. Moreover, the seed-beds should be copiously watered the evening before the plants are to be lifted. They should be carefully lifted with a spade, a few at a time, and carried in a small box, or something equally convenient, so as not to expose their roots to the drying influence of the sun and wind. When planted, let each at once be watered. Some planters dip the roots of the plants in a bucket of mud before planting, and of cabbages do better in that way than in any other, but of

its use in tobacco we cannot speak from experience. We prefer retaining as much soil as possible on the roots of the plants. A dibble is used for planting; and in doing this, we need hardly say that the point of the dibble should be directed towards the tip of the root of the plant. In the event of dry hot weather, the shelter of a sprig of wattle or fern on the north side of each plant will be useful; but if the plants have been well hardened off, they will recover, although their outer leaves may perish. For Virginia and Kentucky, three feet apart in each direction will be ample; on the other hand, a less distance will not be safe, for if the leaves are blown against one another, they are liable to be damaged. When the plants have attained a height of nine or ten inches, the hoe should be freely plied between them, but the intervals between the rows may be kept clear of weeds by using the horse-hoe. As they advance in growth still further, let the small outer leaves be removed and some earth be drawn up to the stem. At the same time, look out for suckers from the base, and remove them with the finger and thumb. After this, growth will rapidly advance; further earthings must be given, but the top should be left flat to catch and receive any rain that may fall. As soon as the blossom buds can be seen, the heart of the plant should be pinched out, leaving only nine or ten large leaves to arrive at perfection.

USEFUL TABLES.—Showing quantities required per acre and weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick	2 bushels	60 lb.	Ribgrass	30 lb.	60 lb.
Buckwheat	2 „	50 „	Flax (for sowing	20 „	60 „
Peas, Field	2 „	60 „	Clovers	20 „	60 „
Grasses, mixed	2 „	20 „	Sorghum	30 „	40 „
Couch Grass	2 „	20 „	Planter's Friend	20 „	60 „
Cocksfoot	2 „	20 „	Lucerne	20 „	60 „
Prairie Grass	2 „	20 „	Carrot	6 „	
Perennial Ryegrass	2 „	20 „	Chicory	4 to 5 lb.	
Oats	3 „	40 „	Cabbage (Field)	2 lb.	
Barley	3 „	50 „	Turnip	3 to 4 lb.	
Rye	3 „	60 „	Turnip, Swede	3 to 4 „	
Tares or Vetches	1 „	60 „	Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 „	

SEED OATS, BARLEY, AND WHEAT.

Oats, Tartarian or Side-bearing.

We have a splendid sample of Tasmanian grown, very pure and good colour. This variety is particularly recommended for hay.

Oats, Potato or Heavy.

For feeding purposes, this variety is unsurpassed ; it has a short well-filled grain and very heavy. For seed purposes this is a very profitable variety.

Norway Oats.

This celebrated variety was introduced by us from America, three years ago, and we can now offer colonial grown seed. This variety surpasses all others in its extraordinary growth and strength of stem ; and its yield is enormous. It makes excellent hay, and the grower informs us that it can be sown much later than ordinary varieties, which is a good quality, and of considerable importance during our uncertain seasons.

Black Tartarian Oats.

This is the hardiest of all oats, very strong growing, and a heavy seeder.

Barley, Cape.

We have a pure sample of this variety, which is the best of all for green food.

Barley, English or Malting.

It is always a matter of considerable difficulty to get a pure stock. However, what we now offer is a fair average sample.

Wheat.

White Llamas | White Tuscan | Egyptian.

Samples of the above are much superior to those generally procurable

Grasses and other Field Crops Described.

Alopecurus Pratensis—Meadow Foxtail Grass.

This grass is usually found on the best and richest pastures in England, and should prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It is very early, and grows rapidly after being eaten down ; produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem. Once established in rich soil, it will doubtless propagate itself abundantly. This is one of our choicest grasses ; is splendid feed, and should be included in every mixture. The seed is particularly light, and requires careful sowing.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW.

GRASSES AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

Poa Pratensis—Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

This variety is sure to take a first place among imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season, it is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established, and is to be found generally growing in large patches to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage. This variety should prove itself invaluable in Queensland.

Festuca Pratensis—Meadow Fescue Grass.

This grass is generally found under similar circumstances as *Alopecurus Pratensis*, preferring a rich damp soil, in which it grows abundantly. It has broad green leaves, very bright in colour, is fibrous rooted, and of perennial duration. This should prove one of our best fattening grasses for such districts as the Clarence.

Anthoxanthum Odoratum—Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass.

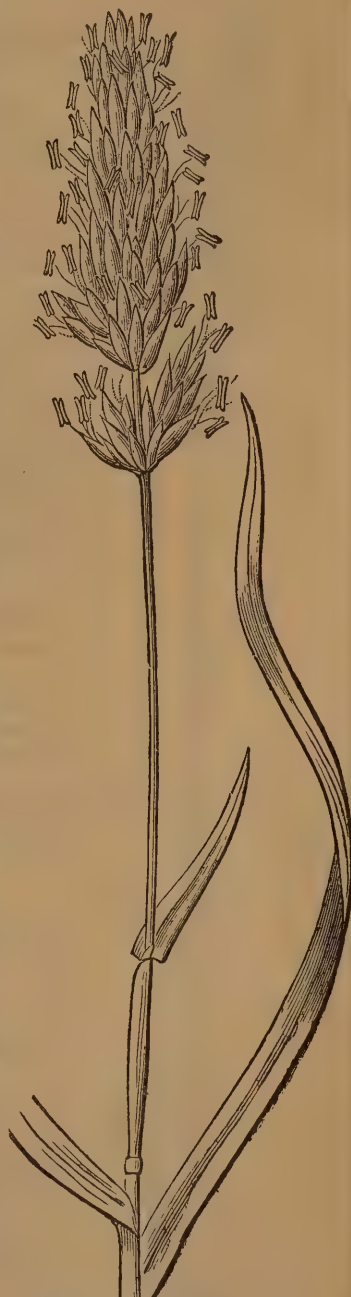
This is an old friend from English meadows—its pleasant perfume gives hay cut from pastures where it abounds, the delightful fragrance so well known in the old country. It grows to the height of 15 to 18 inches, is fibrous-rooted, and grows naturally in dry pastures, so that we are induced to think it will prove itself suitable to our climate. It is highly esteemed in England for a sheep pasture grass. It forms a close sward, has broad foliage, and its flower stem is erect and easily recognised. This grass should always be included in a lawn mixture, for the reasons that we have named above. (*See woodcut.*)

Lolium Perenne—Perennial Rye Grass.

There is no doubt this is one of the most important of our cultivated grasses, and every year its value is becoming more and more recognised. It seems to adapt itself to any soil, germinates freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly, which will be seen from our engraving, which represents the seed stalk. This valuable grass is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is, at all times, relished by stock; it stools out freely, but *does not grow in tufts*; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, which gives it a permanency that does not belong to many others. Although this is one of the best known grasses, much disappointment is experienced by persons too anxious to realise a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will be useful to intending purchasers. In selecting Rye Grass seed it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, such seed is the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seeds saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want



MEADOW FESCUE.



SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

of knowledge of the character of the Grass, and are easily explained. Rye Grass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual through a little mismanagement. To make a good serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions :—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine tilth ; when sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight ; when the young grass is about 6 inches high either pass the scythe over it, or let it be eaten off with sheep or young cattle when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not, by any means, attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed until it has been well grazed. By this treatment the Grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years ; if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment ; while the seed produced will be a worthless annual variety. We wish, particularly, to impress upon our customers that this is not the *Italian* Rye Grass, though it is very frequently ordered by that name. The seeds of the two varieties are easily distinguished ; the *Italian* having a bearded seed. From the great demand for Rye Grass seed of late years, we have given our strictest attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth, in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article, and free from weeds. We will be happy to submit samples *free by post*, and to make special quotations for large parcels.

Phleum Pratense—Timothy Grass.

The Grass of America,—as there it is cultivated to the exclusion of nearly all others. This may be accounted for from the fact that it adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. Another good quality which it possesses is, that you can grow a full crop of seed, well ripen it, and thresh it, when the hay will be found to be more nutritious than if it had been cut green. Its favourite locality is a moist soil, but will succeed well on high and dry places, where its roots will become bulbous, As will be seen from our engraving, it is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed.

Holcus Lanatus—Meadow Soft Grass.

This grass grows in England, on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of forage in early spring, but is not considered to be the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grasses : it is said to be deficient in the sub-acid so much relished by stock ; however, on such soils as we have described, it will be found to flourish where other grasses would not succeed. This grass is also known as “Yorkshire Fog” —“Woolly Soft Grass.”



RYE GRASS.



TIMOTHY GRASS.

Plantago Lanceolata—Rib Grass.

From our engraving, it will be seen that this is a broad-leaved forage plant, which produces its leaves close to the ground. In dry pastures this is a valuable grass for spring feed, and is much relished by all kinds of stock at that period; it has a deep tap root, and consequently will stand a long dry season uninjured. It is not particular as to soil; but on rich land it will be found to grow very luxuriantly. We can recommend it, also, for dry pastures.

Prairie Grass—Bromus unioloides.

This most valuable plant has now become so favourably known that we do not consider it necessary to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, perhaps better than other grasses, and can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints which may save disappointment from the result of first trials:

It is firmly believed by many that Prairie Grass is an annual, such having been their experience of its durability. This, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out*, and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass cut it for the first season, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in—(the grass should not be kept too closely eaten or cut down)—and we venture to say that all shall be amply satisfied that, as it continues to spread from year to year, it is not an Annual, but a "*Perennial*." We recommend autumn and winter as the best seasons for sowing; and, if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in spring, so as to establish the braird before the summer sets in. We recommend it as most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent winter grass. The quantity required is two bushels, or 40 lbs. per acre.

Cynosurus Cristatus—Crested Dog's Tail Grass.

This is one of the most useful grasses: it is not particular to soil, is rather dwarf in habit, leaves being short and rather narrow, giving it rather a stunted appearance; however, as a sheep grass, it is to be recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down, which is always a criterion of the quality of a grass. Its seed stems are rather hard and coarse, and are not generally eaten by sheep, so that it will rapidly spread when once introduced; it makes a thick turf: this forms part of our lawn mixture.



MEADOW SOFT GRASS.



RIB GRASS.

Dactylis Glomerata—Cocksfoot.

This grass has already come into general cultivation, and is sown in large quantities, its fattening qualities are well known, and it has proved itself one of the hardiest of all our imported varieties. Its habit of growth is tufty; has broad glaucous green foliage: grows very rapidly after cutting. Stock eat it greedily, and do well on it. It succeeds in nearly every description of soil, on high dry situations, as well as in moist shady places. In America it is known as the orchard grass. There are now thousands of acres of it in New Zealand, and we have little doubt, as the seed gets cheaper, that it will be very largely cultivated in our own colony. We can confidently recommend it is as one of our best pasture grasses.

Cynodon Dactylon—Couch Grass, or Doob Grass.

This is, without doubt, our most valuable pasture grass, as many pastures where it abounds would be comparatively worthless without it. As a summer grass it has no equal, as, during the hottest weather, it has always a green appearance; however, its fattening properties are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally, it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sand-hills or dams, or for sowing around sheep and cattle yards, as its long creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet, or network, of roots. During winter it is very brown, but its wiry stem will always give a nutritious bite. The collection of seed is a matter of great difficulty; however, we have secured a good supply for present season. This seed being very light, it must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as, getting the seed to germinate is a matter of great difficulty.

Field Cabbage.

This might be advantageously cultivated if sown early in the Spring or Autumn, after the disappearance of the aphid; it is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. About 5000 plants are required to plant an acre. We particularly recommend "Robinson's Champion Ox."

White Clover.

Is found to succeed admirably in most districts of our colony, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but it springs afresh after the first rains. It is excellent feed, and is admirably adapted for mixing with other grasses, and should be introduced into every pasture. A few hundred pounds sown over a run would be a valuable addition to the natural grasses.



COCKSFOOT.

Perennial Red Clover, or Cowgrass.

This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony.

Buckwheat.

This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry feed. There is nothing better for cleaning foul land than this crop; it grows thick, and very rapidly, and renders the land friable, and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America Buckwheat cakes are much esteemed. We have a fine stock of seed. Quantity required for an acre, two bushels. Sow when danger from frosts is over.

Chicory.

This is a most useful plant, and has been grown to a considerable extent as a root crop. It is relished by all kinds of stock; its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground, if cut regularly before arriving at full flower. On suitable soils this could be grown profitably as a root crop, and we have seen very fair roots grown in the neighbourhood of Sydney during last season. It is largely imported every year as a mixture for coffee. It should be sown in rows, three feet apart, and carefully thinned by hand when in second leaf. The quantity of seed required per acre is from four to five pounds.

Mangel Wurzel.

This crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yields of roots we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months, if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about four pounds. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops.

Lucerne.

This is one of the most extensively grown forage plants in the colony, and, as a hay crop, has been cultivated to the exclusion of nearly every other. The land must be well worked previous to sowing—that is, well ploughed, and, if possible, well drained. The soil must be naturally of good quality, else the crop will be stunted and unprofitable. The quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about twenty pounds; and, if in drills, which is most to be recommended, twelve pounds is sufficient.

Sainfoin.

This is another excellent plant, and is particularly suited to our dry climate; it is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin soils, and with an occasional dressing, will retain its vigour for eight or ten years. The great drawback to its extensive cultivation has been the difficulty of procuring seed that would germinate; for, although we have imported the seed packed in every way, we never succeeded in retaining its vitality. We have now, however, procured a parcel of colonial-grown seed, which we can recommend as of good germinating quality. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred; the seed, being very large, requires deeper sowing than Clover. Seed of the above, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Buffalo Grass.

We are so repeatedly asked for seed of this splendid grass, that we wish particularly to make it known, that it *does not seed in our colony*. It bears a seed stem, but, never matures the grain, this is much to be regretted, as we think it has no equal for producing a thick carpet of bright green during the scorching months of our summer. Its foliage is broad, and of a bright green. It runs on light ground, rooting like couch, and forms a springy sward, which cannot be surpassed. This would be a valuable grass for binding banks, or for planting around wool sheds, as, once established, it would stand any amount of traffic. We cannot supply seed, but can offer roots, packed in cases, at a cheap rate: these can be divided into joints, and will readily increase.

Sorghum Saccharatum.

Is an exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the summer season, when grasses are very short and green food generally scarce; it is especially of service to dairy-farmers, and its highly nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Sow twelve pounds per acre, in drills, which is the best method; if broadcast, twenty pounds.

Planters' Friend.

This is also a most valuable forage plant, is of stronger growth than the *Sorghum Saccharatum*, and is much hardier for winter use, and retains all its good qualities after our severest frosts: it is also a sugar-producing plant of great value.

Tares or Vetches.

A most valuable pea-like forage plant, which makes excellent green food; however, it is most commonly sown with barley or rye, at the rate of half-a-bushel to the acre; and when so mixed, is a decided improvement on the barley or rye sown singly.

GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE AND FATTENING PADDOCKS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING DOWN PASTURE LANDS.

THE land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross-ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the Spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and specially unsuited to this country.

The Grasses being Cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the Summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus, the pasture is *never* so good when sown

with or after a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

Where it is convenient, the grass should be mown as soon as there is a sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled out.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND CATCH THE DEW.

Table No. 1—For Pasture or Fattening Paddocks. For Ordinary Soils.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass.....	15
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	4
English Grasses in Mixture.....	7
Lucerne	5
White and Red Clover.....	4

Sufficient for 1 acre 40
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 38s.

GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

This mixture is admirably adapted for sowing a fattening paddock near the home station. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend this Mixture to Dairy Farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with this Mixture will be found worth fifty acres of native pasture.

Table No. 2—For laying down Pasture or Fattening Paddock for Dairy Purposes on rich land, and particularly suitable for the Wingecarribee District.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover	0½
Red Clover	3
Sufficient for 1 acre	45
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 33s.	

This table is recommended by one of the first farmers in the Wingecarribee district, who has given much study to the most suitable varieties of Grasses. In that

district White Clover spreads with wonderful rapidity; hence the scant supply named in our table.

Table No. 3—For Laying Down Newly Cleared Land, Stations, and Improving Old Pasture Lands.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Mixed Grasses	6
Cocksfoot	4
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 26s.	

Table No. 4—A Cheaper Mixture for Extensive Sowing on Large Areas.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	30
Prairie Grass	5
Perennial Red Clover	3
„ White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40
Cost per acre, at present market rates, 20s.	

INDIGENOUS SEEDS.

A collection of our Native Seeds, well selected, is always and everywhere considered a prize by those who delight in beautiful flowering plants, and possess a place in which to sow, nurse, and enjoy them. To such, therefore, in distant lands, no friendly present could be imagined more pleasing, appropriate, or convenient.

The following list comprises a selection of the most attractive and interesting Flowering Shrubs, Plants, and Climbers, natives of New South Wales, and, for the most part, at no great distances from the Bay to which Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cook gave a name so well deserved—so truly characteristic, more than a hundred years ago; we refer to Botany Bay. Ev. Sh., Evergreen Shrub; Her., Herbaceous; Cl., Climbers.

ACACIA—	Ev. Sh.	BANKSIA—	Ev. Sh.	BOSSLEA—	Ev. Sh.
myrtifolia	„	serrata	„	heterophylla	„
suaveolens	„	integrifolia	„	scolopendria	„
discolour	„	ericifolia	„	CALLICOMA—	„
ACMENA—				serrata	„
elliptica	„	BORONIA—		CALISTEMON—	
BALOGHIA—		pinnata	„	salignus	„
lucida	„	serrulata	„	liniariis	„

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

CASSINIA— denticulata aurea	Ev. Sh. "	GOMPHOLOBIUM— polymorphum grandiflorum	Ev. Sh. "	PERSOONIA— pinifolia latifolia lanceolata	Ev. Sh. " "
CERAPETALUM— gummiferum	"	GREVILLEA— robusta concinna buxifolia	" " "	PETROPHILA— pulchella	"
CITRIOBATIS— multiflorus	"	HARDENBERGIA— monophylla	Ev. Cl.	PLATYLOBIUM— formosum	"
CLEMATIS— aristata	Cl.	HIBBERTIA— volubilis	"	PITTOSPORUM— undulatum revolutum	" "
COMESPERMA— virgata	Ev. Sh.	HOVEA— lanceolata	Ev. Sh.	PULTENIA— daphnoides	"
CONOSPERMUM— longifolium	"	INDIGOPHORA— Australis	"	RICINOCARPUS— pinifolius	"
CORRÆA— speciosa	"	ISOPOGON— anemonefolius	"	SPRENGELIA— incarnata	"
CROWEA— saligna	"	KENNEDYA— rubicunda prostrata	Ev. Cl. Trailer	STERCULEA— diversifolia	Ev. Tr.
DAVIESIA— ulcina	"	LAMBERTIA— formosa	Ev. Sh.	STYPHELIA— longifolia incarnata lanceolata	Ev. Sh. " "
DILLWYNIA— floribunda	"	LEPTOSPERMUM— multiflorum	"	SWAINSONIA— pulchella	"
ELÆOCARPUS— cyaneus	"	LOMATIA— silaifolia	"	TELOPÆA— speciosissima	"
EPACRIS— grandiflora impressa	" "	MARSDENIA— suaveolens	Ev. Cl.	THYSANOTUS— juncea	Her.
ERIOSTEMON— buxifolius salicifolius linearifolius	" " "	MIRBELIA— reticulata	"	VIMINARIA— denudata	Ev. Sh.
EXOCARPUS— cupressiformis	"	OMALANTHUS— populifolius	Ev. Sh.	WESTRINGIA— rosmarinifolia	"
		PATERSONIA— sericea	Her.	ZAMIA— spiralis	"

NEW SOUTH WALES HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. Those of New South Wales have, as a rule, a reputation in those respects superior to those of similar species in the other Australian colonies. This superiority has been noticed more particularly in tougher and closer packed tissues. So much is this the case that, for some particular purposes, such

timber as Ironbark and Blue Gum, have to be obtained from New South Wales for use in Victoria, although both species are common there. Amongst other peculiarly valuable properties possessed by our timbers, for such purposes as bridges, jetties, or any other buildings where strong timber may be used, not the least is the valuable quality of difficult ignition, and lack of inflammability. Had our hardwoods been used in the buildings, quays, footways, bridges, &c., of the City of

Chicago, that proud city, in all probability, would have escaped her terrible conflagration. Under similar circumstances, San Francisco might have escaped two or more great burnings. The climate of Sydney is much hotter and dryer than most American cities, and yet Sydney, with many wooden buildings, many shingled roofs, and many burnings, has escaped anything like a great conflagration. And this she owes to nothing but the flame-resisting quality of her timber.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonized, of some species, is superior to most others, and, for steam purposes, some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

From the fact of so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species :—

1. *EUCALYPTUS HÆMASTOMA*, White Gum. Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet.

2. *E. RADIATA*, River White Gum. A fair lasting timber for rough fencing, difficult to burn, a bad fuel. 100 feet.

3. *E. POLYANTHEMA*, Lignum Vitæ, or Poplar-leaved Gum. Suitable for slabs for rough buildings, not a good burning wood. 100 feet.

4. *E. ROSTRATA*, Blue Gum (common Parramatta). Used in ship-building for knees, beams, and some kinds of planking. A very durable wood, will last well as posts in the ground; inferior fuel. 120 feet.

5. *E. EUGENOIDES*, Flooded Blue Gum. The best timber for ship-building (planking in particular), very durable. One of the best timbers for many purposes; inferior fuel. 180 feet.

6. *E. TERETICORNIS*, Grey Gum, or Red Gum. A very strong, durable hard wood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet.

7. *E. SALIGNA*, Drooping Gum. A medium timber; inferior fuel. 100 feet.

8. *E. GONIOCALYX*. A first-class Blue Gum, like the Flooded Gum, used in ship-building; is the best wood for felloes in wheels; very durable; inferior fuel. 150 feet.

9. *E. MACULATA*, Spotted Gum. A very strong, light, and elastic timber, very durable as girders or beams. The best wood for staves, and useful for sawn

timber in house carpentry; first class fuel for domestic use. 120 feet.

10. *E. SIDEROPHLOIA*, dark or broad-leaved Ironbark. The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required, even shingles of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roof for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet.

11. *E. PANICULATA*, Common Ironbark. For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked and is more easily split into shingles or palings, it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet.

12. *E. PANICULATA* v. *ANGUSTIFOLIA*, white or narrow-leaved Ironbark. Qualities and uses same as last.

13. *E. MICROPHYLLA* (?), small-leaved or She-Ironbark. The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of the other sorts offers an obstacle; first class fuel, 120 feet.

14. *E. OBLIQUA*, Stringybark. The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet.

15. *E. PILULARIS*, Blackbut. Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet.

16. *E. OBTUSIFLORA*, Yellow Blackbut. Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet.

17. *E. HEMIPHLOIA*, Common Box. A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet.

18. *E. HEMIPHLOIA*, var. *Melanophloia*. Similar to the last but with dark coloured bark. It is less inlocked, and, therefore, is better adapted for the purposes of the splitter, and it is less liable to run hollow or pipey. Dark Box. 100 to 150 feet.

19. *E. AMYGDALINA*, Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark. A first class timber for flooring-boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is an ace larger, and it is not so

generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 to 200 feet.

20. *E. BICOLOUR* (?), Black Box. A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet.

21. *E. LONGIFOLIA*, Woolleybut. An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet.

22. *E. VIRGATA*, Mountain Ash. A fine, light, easily-wrought wood, elastic, strong, and durable. A fine wood for staves. On account of its light nature and strength this wood is the most suitable for making gates, nearly all other species are too heavy for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 feet.

23. *E. CORYMBOSA*, Bloodwood. A very large tree. Timber first class for posts, piles, and such like, it is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet.

24. *E. ROBUSTA*, Swamp Mahogany. A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet.

25. *E. RESNIFERA*, Forest Mahogany. A first class and very durable timber for all purposes in which hardwoods are used, except as to durability in the ground, for which it is not remarkable; an inferior fuel. 150 feet.

26. *ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*, Apple Tree. A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As a fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet.

27. *SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA*, Turpentine. One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most

difficult wood to consume by fire, it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm the Cobra or Torredo will not penetrate; consequently, it is the most suitable for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet.

28. *MELALEUCA STYPHILIODES*, Tea Tree. A small tree; the wood is very easily worked; imperishable even in wet soils or as piles in water. It is used in turnery, and is a good domestic fuel. 60 to 80 feet.

29. *MELALEUCA* (SPECIES). There are several species of this genus, all known as "Tea Tree," the woods of which are much alike in most particulars. They are remarkable as containing in their leaves a large quantity of an essential oil, resembling the cajepout oil of commerce. All will take a fine polish, and burn well.

30. *TRISTANIA NERIFOLIA*, Water Gum. A very close-grained, strong, elastic timber. Used in boat-building, and for cogs in mill work. Not plentiful, although found in many districts. 80 to 100 feet.

The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are known as oaks. The following species are the most used:—

1. *CASUARINA TORULOSA*, Wianamatta Forest Oak. Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet.

2. *C. TENUISSIMA*, Forest Oak. Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet.

3. *C. STRICTA*, Diamond Oak. More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet.

4. *C. QUADRIVALVIS*, Swamp Oak. Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet.

5. *C. GLAUCA*, Black or River Oak. Handles and bullock yokes, the best of any timber fuel. 80 to 100 feet. The oaks can only be split (into shingles or otherwise) at right angles to the bark or the heart, it cannot be split parallel to it.

31. *EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS*, Tasmanian Blue Gum. This valuable Eucalyptus has been recently recognized in Europe as possessing many wonderful medicinal properties. It is also valued as a quick growing ornamental tree. The remarkable rapidity of its growth renders it a desirable variety to introduce into plantations where an immediate effect is desired. Its timber is easily worked, and very serviceable.

FLOWER SEEDS.



EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—H., hardy annuals; H.H., half-hardy annuals; H.P., hardy perennials; T.P., tender perennials; H.B., hardy biennials; T.B., tender biennials; S., Spring; A., Autumn.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

Collections of Flower Seeds are forwarded, Post Free, at the following rates:—

One dozen Varieties of Flower Seeds—Annuals and Biennials	...	3s.
„ Extra choice	„	4s.
„ Perennials	„	6s.
„ „	„	12s.

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
1 <i>Abronia umbellata</i>	... H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
Beautiful trailer, with rosy verbena-like flowers.				
2 <i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , rose	H.	S.	11 to 4	12
Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers, which, if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				



ADONIS VERNALIS.

3 <i>Adonis cupianiana</i> , blood red	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
4 <i>vernalis</i>	...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
5 <i>Adonis aestivalis</i> Flos....	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	15
Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage ; a desirable annual.				
6 <i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> ,				
bluish lilac	...	H.	A.S.	1 to 12 18
7 <i>imperial dwarf</i> ,				
blue	...	H.	A.S.	1 to 12 18
Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting ; in this colony are perennials.				
8 <i>Alonsoa Warscewiczii</i> ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers ; by cuttings or seed.				
9 <i>Alyssum Maritimum</i>				
(sweet)	...	...	H.	A.S. 8 to 5 12
We cannot speak too highly of this charming little annual. When sown as an edging, is one of the best, and flowers six months in the year, bears innumerable trusses, like miniature candytuft, and the flowers are delicately per- fumed ; as often as it is cut down it will spring again from the root.				

10	Amaranthus, tricolor	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
11	bicolor ruber	...	H.	S.	10 to 4 24
Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.					

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.



This charming novelty was introduced into England from the Phillipine Islands, and created quite a sensation during the past season. It has been acknowledged by all to be a great acquisition and is highly spoken of by all the horticultural press. Our engraving represents it accurately as will be seen from the following description.

The plant is of pyramidal form; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., branching close to the ground. The leaves which are beautifully undulated change during the earlier stages of their growth, from a green to a bronzy green shade of colour; they are from 5 to 7 inches long, by about a quarter of an inch wide, and have a beautiful drooping habit. When the plant has stopped growing, the leaves at the end of the branches change to a bright orange red colour, forming magnificent bright coloured plumes of most elegant appearance.

This plant will, doubtless, prove as much at home in our climate as other members of the family, and will form an attractive object in any garden. We have it growing vigorously and already it begins to show its beautiful colouring, and promises to maintain the high character which it brings from the Old Country.

Small packets, 1s. each.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
12	<i>Aquilegia glandulosa</i> , blue	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
13	alba, white	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
14	maxima cœrulea, new light blue	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24



AQUILEGIA GRANDULOSA.

Aquilegia or *Columbine*. This pretty and interesting genus of plants is seldom met with in our gardens, though of easy culture, and producing abundance of curiously-shaped flowers (of which our illustration gives an outline), which are produced in clusters. Sow in sheltered situation, and transplant.

PERFECTION ASTER.
Half natural size.CHRYSANTHEMUM ASTER.
Half natural size.

15	Asters, China, various	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
16	chrysanthemum flowered, various ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
17	perfection, various ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
18	quilled German, various ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
19	new pyramidal imbricated, peony flowered				



NEW GLOBE ROBUST DWARF ASTERS.

Most beautiful annuals of varied colour, about twelve to eighteen inches; the flowers are produced in clusters, and resemble the chrysanthemum in shape; in the colder parts of the colony this plant should succeed well; the seed requires some trouble to get up; should be sown in boxes, and transplanted early in spring.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
20	<i>Auricula</i> , choice mixed	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
	An old English favourite, which does not seem to be at home here.				
21	<i>Anemone</i> , mixed ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	12
	A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; requires light rich soil, well drained.				
22	<i>Antirrhinum</i> , or Snap-dragon ...				
23	majus, tall variety ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
24	white, yellow and crimson striped ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
25	white, red striped ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
26	Tom Thumb varieties	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
27	Tom Thumb, white, red striped ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
28	Tom Thumb, yellow, red striped ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
29	Tom Thumb, pure white ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18

Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season if sown early.

30	<i>Anagallis</i> Phillipsii, large blue	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6
31	grandiflora Garibaldi, crimson	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 4	6

Beautiful tribe of plants, blooming profusely during the season; they are of a spreading habit, and should stand about six inches apart from plant to plant.



CARNATION STRIPED BALSAM.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 32 Balsam, carnation striped, dwarf rose, white and rose ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15
- 33 Solferino, satiny white streaked, striped and spotted with lilac crimson ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15
- 34 camellia flowered, beautiful form and colours ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15
- 35 pure white ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15
- 36 intense scarlet ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15
- 37 choice mixed ... H.H. S. 10 to 4 15

Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. Our illustration shows the markings of the carnation striped; the Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.

- 38 *Bartonia aurea*, yellow H. A.S. 10 to 3 18

A very gay hardy annual, though not generally esteemed, as its flowers are single and not lasting.

- 39 *Bellis perennis*, double daisy ... H.P. A.S. 8 to 11 4

An old favourite, of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in Spring; will not stand our Summer without shade.

- 40 *Brachycome iberidifolia*, blue ... H. A.S. 8 to 11 6

- 41 white ... H. A.S. 8 to 11 6

Swan River Daisy. Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in Spring or Autumn.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 42 *Browallia alata cerulea*, blue ... H. S. 8 to 11 15
- 43 alba, white ... H. S. 8 to 11 15

Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early; well worth a place.



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA CORNUTA.

1s. per packet.

- 44 *Calceolaria hybrida cornuta*, various ... T.P. A.S. 9 to 2 12
- 45 hybrida, mixed ... T.P. A.S. 9 to 2 18
- 46 shrubby, largeflowered T.P. A.S. 9 to 2 12

We have this season secured a magnificent strain of these favourite flowers, and, when grown carefully in pots, our illustration will properly represent the flowers. The Shrubby varieties are suitable for bedding out, but must first be raised in a frame, and transplanted to a sheltered position in the garden, where they can have abundant moisture. 1s. per packet.

- 47 *Calandrinia discolor*, rose lilac ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 3 12

Fine flowering plant; will grow in any soil, of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.

- 48 *Calliopsis, Drummondii*, yellow, crimson centre H.B. A.S. 9 to 6 18

- 49 *atropurea*, rich crimson purple ... H.B. A.S. 9 to 6 24

- 50 *tinctoria*, yellow and brown ... H.B. A.S. 9 to 9 36

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass, forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in Autumn or Spring.

- 51 Candytuft, purple .. H. A.S. 9 to 3 12

- 52 white, large flowered H. A.S. 9 to 3 12

- 53 white rocket ... H. A.S. 9 to 3 12

- 54 dwarf crimson ... H. A.S. 9 to 3 12

- | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 55 Candytuft flesh coloured | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
| The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden. | | | | |
| 56 Cineraria, various | ... T.P. | A. | 7 to 10 | 18 |
| Well-known greenhouse plant, producing a variety of coloured flowers in clusters; on a stem of about eighteen inches; the leaves are large and handsome, and, if properly grown, should entirely cover the rim of the pot; a cool frame will grow them well, and when in bloom can be removed indoors; they are suitable for house plants. | | | | |
| 57 Carnation, bizarre and flake striped, extra... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 15 |
| 58 choice, mixed | .. H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 15 |
| The first named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. | | | | |
| 59 Chrysanthemum, Japanese, perennial variety | H.P. | A. | 5 to 8 | 24 |
| 60 Burridge, annual variety | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
| 61 tricolor Dunnettii, fl. pl., annual... | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
| The Japanese perennial varieties are very curious, being of bright colours, and bearing strangely loose, feathery flowers. The annual varieties are strong growers of about three feet, hardy, single, semi-double, and very showy. | | | | |
| 62 Celosia (Cockscomb) | | | | |
| dwarf crimson | ... H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 18 |
| 63 crimson feathered | ... H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 18 |
| The former is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit. | | | | |
| 64 Centaurea cyanus, dark red | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
| 65 blue | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
| 66 striped | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
| 67 white | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
| 68 moschata cœrulea | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
| 69 moschata atropurpurea | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
| 70 moschata alba | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
| This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during Winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c.; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. | | | | |
| 71 Centranthus macrodon, pink | ... H. | S. | 8 to 11 | 12 |
| A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite. | | | | |
| 72 Clarkia elegans, purplish rose | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 18 |
| 73 flore pleno, rose | H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 18 |
| 74 white | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 18 |
| 75 pulchella marginata | ... H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 18 |
| 76 pulchella Tom Thumb | H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 9 |
| 77 pulchella pulcherrima | H. | A.S. | 8 to 3 | 9 |
| This is a very favourite annual in the old country, and deservedly so; it does not stand our Summer, however, and for this reason should be sown during Autumn; they are all pretty, but will not stand transplanting. | | | | |
| 78 Clematis flammula, sweet scented climber | H.P. | A.S. | 7 to 9 | 72 |
| 79 Clintonia pulchella, blue, with yellow centre | ... H. | S. | 10 to 2 | 6 |
| Charming little plants for edgings, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes, and transplanted, being very fine. | | | | |
| 80 Cobœa scandens | ... T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 2 | 72 |
| The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring. | | | | |
| 81 Collinsia bicolor, lilac and white | ... H. | S. | 8 to 2 | 12 |
| 82 alba, white | ... H. | S. | 8 to 2 | 12 |
| 83 multicolor marmorata, white and rose | H. | S. | 8 to 2 | 12 |
| A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn. | | | | |
| 84 Convolvulus, minor tricolor | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 1 |
| 85 minor, dark purple | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
| 86 major, mixed | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 120 |
| 87 major, Kermesina | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 120 |
| 88 major, white | ... H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 120 |
| Charming free blooming plants; a bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. | | | | |



• CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

- 89 *Cyclamen persicum*,
white, red tipped ... H.P. A.S. 7 to 10 6

A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|------|------|--------|----|
| 90 | <i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> | | | | |
| | (desert pea) ... | H.H. | A.S. | 7 to 4 | |
| 91 | <i>alba</i> (1s. packet) ... | H.H. | A.S. | 7 to 4 | |
| 92 | <i>Puniceus</i> (Glory pea) | H.H. | A.S. | 7 to 4 | 72 |

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.

(Sturt's Desert Pea).

CULTIVATION.

Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well. Rake the ground fine, and sow, taking care to cover the seed lightly with fine soil. Water carefully with a fine-rosed watering pot, and when the plants come up, let them take their chance, as, with nursing, they are liable to damp off. We have raised this charming plant in pots, and transplanted, but cannot recommend the plan, as the clianthus is most impatient of such treatment. Our woodcut represents a single bloom, natural size. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, with clear black eye on upper petal.



CAMPANULA CARPATICA.

- | | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|-----|--|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 93 | <i>Campanula</i> (Canterbury bells), single blue ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| 94 | single white ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| 95 | double blue ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| 96 | double white... .. | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| 96½ | <i>carpatica</i> | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 97
- Campanula*
- , double rose H.P. A.S. 10 to 4 24

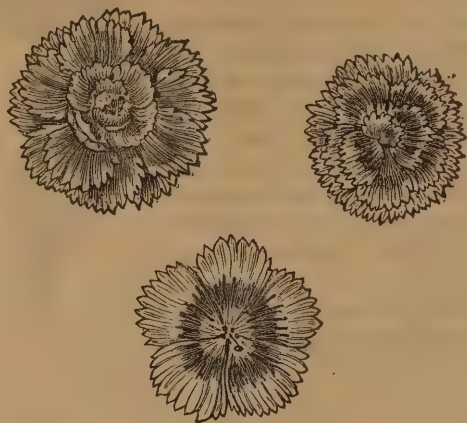
A hardy race, of great beauty, but do not generally bloom first season; height about two and a half feet, quite hardy, and the plants are literally covered with blooms.

- 98 Catchfly lobels (see
- silene*
-)

- 99 Cowslip (
- primula veris*
-) H.P. A.S. 7 to 10 9

An old friend, only suitable for the colder parts of our colony.

VARIETIES OF ANNUAL DIANTHUS.



- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|------|---------|----|
| 100 | <i>Dianthus Heddewegii</i> ,
various | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 101 | fl. pl., splendid dble. | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 102 | laciniatus (various) a
large fringed variety | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 103 | chinensis, very
dwarf | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 104 | scoticus, beautifully
fringed variety ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 105 | superbus, handsome
markings... .. | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 12 |
| 106 | Dentosus hybridus,
striking colours and
varieties. | | | | |
| 107 | barbatus (Sweet Wil-
liam), various ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 12 | 12 |
| 108 | barbatus, rose leaved
<i>new</i> | H. | A.S. | 9 to 12 | 12 |

AURICULA EYED SWEET WILLIAM.

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they may be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. Heddewegii, laciniatus, and all their varieties, are fine. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique.



- 109 Daisy. (See
- Bellis perennis*
- .)



DAHLIA IMPERIALIS.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 110 *Dahlia*, finest varieties,
large flowered ... H.P. S. 10 to 3 26

This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the above are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.



DAHLIA IMPERIALIS.

- 111 *Dahlia Imperialis* (1s. per packet.)

Quite a novelty, not yet bloomed here; and, as our illustrations will show, does not resemble the type already in cultivation; it is worth a trial.

- 112 *Datura chloranthe*, fl.
pl., golden yellow H. S. 24

- 113 *atrovioleacea*, fl. pl.,
violet ... H. S. 24

This tribe of plants is not much cultivated, probably from their rather coarse habit and strong growth; however, they are very ornamental, and bear immense trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet scented.



DELPHINIUM CANDELABRUM.

(1s. per packet.)

A most striking variety of this favourite annual; the flower stems being branched in the form of a chandelier, as represented in our woodcut; flowers very double, and of distinct colours.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 114 *Delphinium candelebrum*
formosum ... H.P. A.S. 8 to 43 6

This plant does not seed freely here, and imported stock does not usually germinate; however, if a few plants can be obtained they will well repay the trouble in obtaining them. Formosum bears a fine spike of sky-blue flowers, blooms profusely, and is sure to become a general favourite; if sown in Autumn and planted out in Spring will flower same season.

- 115 *Digitalis gloxinoides*,
mixed, (Foxglove,)
purple white ... H.P. A.S. 8 to 11 36

A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and is very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.

- 116 *Dolichos lignosus* ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 12 240
A quick-growing climber, bearing small, red, pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; is capital for covering an old wall or fence.

- 117 *Eschscholtzia* Cali-
fornia, yellow ... H. A.S. 8 to 4 12

- 118 *crocea*, deep yellow H. A.S. 8 to 4 12

- 118A *striata*, striped ... A.S. 8 to 4 12

- 118B *alba*, white ... A.S. 8 to 4 12

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its

flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.

- | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|-----|
| 119 <i>Eutoca viscida</i> , bright blue ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 12 | 12 |
| 120 <i>Wrangeliana</i> , lilac ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 12 | 12 |
| Rather showy little annuals, useful for bouquets, hardy, and of easy cultivation. | | | | |
| 121 <i>Everlasting pea</i> (<i>lathyrus latifolius</i>) ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 60 |
| This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, however. | | | | |
| 122 <i>Fuchsia</i> , newest varieties, mixed ... | T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 36 |
| 123 scarlet, with white corolla ... | T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 36 |
| 124 double flowered ... | T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 36 |
| This favourite flower is by no means easily grown from seed, and we should strongly advise those within easy distance of Sydney to order plants instead of seed; however, the seed is carefully saved, and worth a trial. | | | | |
| 125 <i>Forget-me-not</i> . (See <i>Myosotis</i>) | | | | |
| 126 <i>Flos Adonis</i> . (See <i>Adonis</i>) | | | | |
| 127 <i>Gaillardia picta</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 18 |
| A most hardy annual, blooms throughout the summer in the driest soil; its large red flowers, with their brilliant margin, make it very attractive; sow in Autumn. | | | | |
| 128 <i>Gilia nivalis</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 9 |
| 129 tricolor ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 9 |
| 130 <i>rosea splendens</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 9 |
| Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or bed; flowers small, but produced in great profusion. | | | | |
| 131 <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>) purple ... | H.H. | S. | 10 to 5 | 18 |
| A charming little plant; flowers during Summer and Autumn, when the garden is rather bare; it grows about eighteen inches or two feet in good soil, and covers itself with small, crimson, globular-shaped flowers, about the size of a marble; it is very useful for bouquets, and if cut early, and properly dried, is everlasting; should be planted out in December or January. | | | | |
| 132 <i>Gloxinia</i> ... | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 9 |
| One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful. | | | | |
| 133 <i>Godetia</i> , <i>Lindleyana</i> , fl. pl. ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |

- | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----|
| 134 <i>Godetia</i> , the Bride ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |
| 134a <i>Rubicunda</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |
| 134b <i>Schaminii</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |
| 134c <i>Nivertiana</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |
| 135d <i>Whitneyi</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 12 | 12 |

A pretty tribe, but, like the *Clarkia*, will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during Autumn. The bride and other spotted varieties are particularly handsome.

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|--|------|------|---------|-----|
| 135 <i>Geraniums</i> . (See <i>Pelargoniums</i> .) | | | | |
| 136 <i>Gladiolus</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 4 | 36 |
| This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seed the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. When the first growth has died down, and the bulbs (then about the size of a pea) are thoroughly matured, they can be transplanted out so as to stand two feet apart. | | | | |
| 137 <i>Helichrysum compositum maximum, atrosanguinea</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 138 <i>bracteatum, yellow</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 139 <i>macranthum, pink</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 140 <i>currurorum</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 141 <i>incurvum</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 142 <i>pure white</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 143 <i>minimum atropurpureum</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| 144 <i>minimum coccineum</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 2 | 30 |
| Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two and a-half to three feet; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted. | | | | |
| 145 <i>Helianthus argophyllus</i> ... | H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 120 |
| 146 <i>Californicus fl. pl.</i> ... | H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 120 |
| 147 <i>uniflorus sulphureus</i> ... | H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 120 |
| The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size. Some of the dwarf varieties are very suitable for a back border. | | | | |
| 148 <i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i> (<i>Heliotrope</i>) ... | T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 5 | 36 |
| A favourite flower which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service. | | | | |
| 149 <i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> , cream coloured ... | H. | S. | 10 to 2 | 18 |
| 150 <i>coccineus speciosus</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 2 | 36 |
| 151 <i>immutabilis</i> ... | H. | S. | 10 to 2 | 24 |
| The annual varieties of this family are considered somewhat weedy, but they are very striking objects when properly grown, and plenty space allowed them. | | | | |

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
152	Hollyhock (Chater's strain) ...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	72

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in Autumn; as soon as the plants are well above ground, they should be planted out into a rich soil, and well supplied with water, in case of need; as the plants come into flower, should more than one spike appear, remove all except the strongest, and then water with liquid manure.

153	Humea elegans ...	H.B.	A.	11 to 4	72
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A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.

154	Heatsease. (See Pansy.)				
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155	Ice plant. (See Mesembryanthemum.)				
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156	Jacoea, or Senecio,				
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	extra double white	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
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	dark crimson	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
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	purple	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
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	lilac	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
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	dwarf blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	12
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A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom, it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in Autumn, and transplant.

161	Ipomea hederacea su-				
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	perba	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
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162	atroviolacea	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
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163	limbata elegantissima	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
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164	limbata striata	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
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165	quamodit scarlet,	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	120
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small handsome foliage

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome convolvulus flowers; they are all beautiful.

166	Ipomopsis elegans	T.B.	A.S.	11 to 2	36
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167	picta aurantiaca	T.P.	A.S.	11 to 2	36
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An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.

168	Kaulfussia amelloides	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
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169	rosea	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
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Rather pretty dwarf growing annuals, with daisy like flowers.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
170	Kennedya rubicunda...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120

171	alba	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120
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Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, with deep green foliage.

172	Lantana, mixed French varieties	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
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A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of verbena-like flowers.



STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPUR.

173	Larkspur, dwarf rock-				
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	ket (double)	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
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174	pure white, double				
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	branching	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
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175	dwarf stock, flowered	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
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176	bicolor elegans	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
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177	dwarf double rocket	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
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in eight distinct sorts

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower-spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers. Tricolor elegans is a finely-marked variety, and is quite distinct.

178	Leptosiphon androsa-				
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	ceus	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
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179	aureus	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
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180	new French hybrid	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
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A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a shady position if possible.

181	Limnanthus grandiflorus	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
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Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to nemophila; slightly fragrant.

182	Linaria bipartita splen-				
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	dida	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
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183	Hendersonii	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
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184	bipartita alba	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
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- | | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|------|---|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| 185 | <i>Linaria striata</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 6 | 12 |
| | One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for Spring flowering; has tall spikes of lobelia-like flowers. | | | | |
| 186 | <i>Lobelia speciosa erecta</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| 187 | <i>azurea</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| 188 | <i>ramosa</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| 189 | <i>Queen of Whites</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| 190 | <i>Paxtoniana</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| 191 | <i>compacta alba</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 6 |
| | A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful, free blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings. | | | | |
| 192 | <i>Lophospermum scandens</i> ,
handsome climber ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 5 | 120 |
| 192½ | <i>Love lies bleeding</i>
(<i>Amaranthus</i> .) | | | | |
| 193 | <i>Lupinus</i> , large blue ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 48 |
| 194 | <i>white</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 48 |
| 195 | <i>rose</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 48 |
| 196 | <i>yellow</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 24 |
| 197 | <i>Hartwegii hybridus</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 24 |
| 198 | <i>Dunnettii superbus</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 24 |
| 199 | <i>mutabilis versicolor</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 24 |
| 200 | <i>mutabilis Cruick-</i>
<i>shankii</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 36 |
| 201 | <i>nanus</i> (very dwarf—
six inches) ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 18 |
| | Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of lupinus, such as <i>Nanus</i> , are but a few inches. | | | | |
| 202 | <i>Lychnis chalconica</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 11 | 24 |
| 203 | <i>Haageana</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 8 to 11 | 12 |
| | A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. <i>Chalconica</i> is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive. <i>Haageana</i> is of dwarf habit, and has large flowers. | | | | |
| 204 | <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> ,
(<i>Sweet Pea</i>) ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 24 |
| 205 | <i>white</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 24 |
| 206 | <i>scarlet</i> ... | H. | A.S. | 10 to 1 | 24 |
| | The Sweet Pea is too well known to require recommendation; we only mention that we can supply the white separate, which is always a scarce colour. | | | | |
| 207 | <i>Linum grandiflorum</i>
<i>coccineum</i> , brilliant
<i>scarlet</i> ... | H.P. | S. | 8 to 4 | 12 |
| | Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing. | | | | |

- | | | Duration. | Sowing. | Flow. | Ht. |
|-----|--|-----------|---------|-------|-----|
| 208 | <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> T.P. | A.S. | 8 to 10 | 240 | |
| | A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best. | | | | |



GOLD STRIPED MARIGOLD.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|------|---------|-----|
| 209 | <i>Marigold</i> , French dwarf | H. | S. | 9 to 4 | 18 |
| 210 | <i>African orange</i> , <i>Dun-</i>
<i>nettii</i> ... | H. | S. | 9 to 4 | 18 |
| 211 | <i>African lemon</i> ... | H. | S. | 9 to 4 | 18 |
| | A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and of striking colours; the French has beautifully-shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective. | | | | |
| 212 | <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> (<i>Mar-</i>
<i>vel of Peru</i>) ... | H.F. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| 213 | <i>gold striped</i> ... | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 4 | 24 |
| | A very hardy and showy annual, free flowering, and adapts itself to any soils. | | | | |
| 214 | <i>Maurandya Barclay-</i>
<i>ana</i> , purple ... | T.P. | A.S. | 10 to 5 | 120 |
| 215 | <i>Barclayana</i> , <i>alba</i> ... | T.P. | A.S. | 10 to 5 | 120 |
| 216 | <i>Barclayana</i> , <i>rosea</i> ... | T.P. | A.S. | 10 to 5 | 120 |
| | This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour. | | | | |
| 217 | <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> ,
<i>tricolor</i> , pink, pur-
<i>ple centre</i> ... | H.H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 6 |
| 218 | <i>crystallinum</i> (<i>Ice</i>
<i>Plant</i>) ... | H.H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 6 |
| | This latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered, as it were with dew drops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice. | | | | |

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
219	<i>Mimulus punctatus</i> , spotted, mixed ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
220	<i>tigrinus</i> , double ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
221	<i>moschatus</i> (<i>Musk</i>) ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	6

Beautiful, free-blooming, tender plants, for pot culture, requiring an abundant supply of water and a cool situation; as the seed is very small, it must be carefully sown in a well-drained flower pot or seed pan, lightly covered, and when the plants are fit to handle, transplant; two or three plants in a ten-inch pot are abundance; *moschatus* is our favourite musk, suitable for the vicinity of fountains, shady rockwork, &c.

222	<i>Mignonette</i> , common	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	9
223	large flowered ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
224	Parson's new white	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
225	crimson flowered giant ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
226	pyramidal ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	15

This plant is too well known to require description; some of our new varieties are particularly striking and distinct; is highly recommended as a great improvement on the old varieties, spikes large and handsome, and deep in colour; the foliage is very fine, and the perfume and habit of the plant all that could be desired.

227	<i>Myosotis azorica</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
228	<i>azorica alba</i> ..	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
229	<i>dissitiflora</i> (<i>new</i>) ...				

A very deep blue variety of the favourite forget-me-not; very early bloomer, with fine spikes.

230	<i>palustris</i> (<i>Forget-me-not</i>) ...	H.S.	A.S.	8 to 4	6
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Azorica. This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in Autumn, when it will bloom profusely during Spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.

231	<i>Nasturtium</i> , Tom Thumb, crimson ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
232	scarlet ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
233	beauty ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
234	yellow ..	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
235	pearl ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
236	king of Tom Thumbs	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
237	golden king... ..	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
238	<i>Nasturtium</i> , rose ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
239	tall, mixed ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.

240	<i>Nemophila insignis</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
240½	<i>atomaria</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
241	<i>coelestinum oculata</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
242	<i>discoidalis elegans</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
243	<i>discoidalis vitata</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
244	<i>insignis maculata</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
245	<i>insignis marginata</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6

Universally popular annuals, dwarf, free blooming, and very showy; they are rather delicate, however, and want sowing early, in a shady situation; we recommend them to all for Autumn sowing.

246	<i>Enothera campylo-</i> <i>carpa</i> ...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	24
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Very showy strong growing biennials; want plenty of space, and a suitable position; will thrive in any soil.

247	<i>Oxalis rosea</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
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A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.

248	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i> ...	H.A.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
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A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.

249	<i>Petunia</i> , large flowered, striped ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
250	lilac, green edged ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
251	carnation, striped ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
252	<i>grandiflora venosa</i> ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
253	Countess of Elles- mere ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18
254	choice mixed ...	T.P.	A.S.	9 to 3	18

A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in pro-

fusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
255	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (<i>opium poppy</i>)	...	H.	S.	9 to 11 24
256	poppy, double French	...	H.	S.	9 to 11 12

The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. *Papaver somniferum* is a large single white flower, grown for opium.

257	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12 120
258	<i>decasneana</i>	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 12 120

Edulis is the edible variety. *Decasneana* is the beautiful flowering climber, with large, shiny, green foliage. Seed should be soaked before sowing.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

259	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i>	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
260	alba	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
261	atro sanguinea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
262	Heynoldii	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
263	marmorata rosea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
264	oculata	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
265	Radowitzii	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
266	coccinea	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
267	rose chamois	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
268	rosea alba oculata	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
269	dark purple	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
270	variabilis	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15
271	choice mixed	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5 15

	Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
272	Phlox perennial variety	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5 36

There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. A bed of this plant is very effective. Sow during Autumn, and transplant six inches apart.

273	<i>Pyrethrum aureum</i> (<i>Golden Feather</i>)	...
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An ornamental foliage plant, which rich soil grows all out twelve inches; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during Summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.

274	<i>Pelargonium</i> (<i>Geranium</i>) zonale	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10 18
275	large flowered, fine mixed	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10 18
276	French blotched	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10 18
277	fancy varieties	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10 18
278	tricolor	...	H.P.	A.	6 to 10 18

The above are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the tricolor varieties are magnificent, the French blotched and fancy very beautiful.

279	<i>Phygelius capensis</i>	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2 18
	Handsome perennial, with scarlet flower.				

280	Poppy. (See <i>Papaver</i>).	
281	<i>Primula sinensis alba</i> (<i>Chinese primrose</i>)	T.P. A.S. 7 to 10 16
282	<i>sinensis fimbriata</i> (various)	T.P. A.S. 7 to 10 16

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock.

283	Pansy, or Heartsease, pure white	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12 6
284	violet, white margin	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12 6
285	pure black	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12 6
286	blotched Belgian	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12 6
287	first-class assorted	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12 6

We have secured seed of some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in Autumn, and planted out early in Spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 288 Picotees, finest mixed H.P. A.S. 9 to 11 12

We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers.

- 289 Polyanthus, mixed ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 11 6

- 290 Pentstemon, various ... H.P. A.S. 6 to 3 18

A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.

- 291 Portulaca, alba striata H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 292 aurea ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 293 striata ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

- 294 grandiflora, double

crimson ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 2 6

A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.

- 295 Rhodanthe maculata... H.H. S. 10 to 2 12

- 296 Manglesii major ... H.H. S., 10 to 2 12

One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden; maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.

- 297 Rocket, - sweet hes-

peris matronilis ... H.P. A.S. 7 to 10 36

Very pleasing early spring flowering plants, profuse bloomers, with deliciously fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violets.

- 298 Salpiglossis aurea mar-

ginata ... H.H. S. 11 to 3 18

- 299 violacea rosea ... H.H. S. 11 to 3 18

- 300 lenoble, scarlet ... H.H. S. 11 to 3 18

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; likes a rich, light soil.

- 301 Saponaria calabrica ... H. A.S. 10 to 3 6

A free blooming, dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.

- 302 Schizanthus Grahamii H.H. A.S. 10 to 12 24

- 303 grandiflorus oculata H.H. A.S. 10 to 12 24

- 304 pinnata ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 12 24

- 305 retusus nanus ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 12 24

- 306 oculata atropur-

purea ... H.H. A.S. 10 to 12 24

A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.



RHODANTHE MACULATA.

Duration. Sowing. Flow. Ht.

- 307 Scabiosa, dwarf double mixed, various ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 4 18

Showy, compact, and desirable plant.

- 308 Sensitive plant (mimosa sensitiva) ... H.H. S. 10 to 12 18

A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.

- 309 Silene pendula, fl. pl. (catchfly) ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 18

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
310	<i>Silene orientalis</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	18
	<i>Silene pendula</i> is extremely free blooming and effective; flowers are not enduring, however.				
311	<i>Statice Bonduellii</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 2	18
	Hardy perennial, showy and effective.				
312	<i>Stocks, dwarf bouquet,</i> 10 week	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
313	<i>large flowered, 10</i> week	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
314	<i>perpetual flowered,</i> 10 week	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
315	<i>Brompton scarlet</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
316	<i>Brompton white</i>	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
	The Brompton stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten week varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed.				
317	<i>Swainsonia Greyana</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
318	<i>coccinea</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
319	<i>Swainsonia alba nova</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
320	<i>Osbornii</i>	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
	This charming perennial is not sufficiently well known; it is well suited to our climate, and blooms magnificently throughout the Summer, and is always deserving of a place in any flower garden.				
321	<i>Salvia patens, 1s. per</i> packet	T.B.	A.S.	10 to 2	24
	One of the brightest blue flowered plants. Very beautiful.				
322	<i>Sweet William. (See</i> <i>Dianthus barbatus.)</i>				
323	<i>Sweet Pea, scarlet in-</i> <i>vincible</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
324	<i>painted lady</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
325	<i>Crown Princess of</i> <i>Prussia</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
326	Sweet Pea, white	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24	246	Viola odorata (sweet violet)	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
327	mixed	H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24	347	cornuta alba	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
The foregoing are beautiful types of this favourite flower. Crown Princess of Prussia is quite a novelty.						348	cornuta, purple queen	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
328	Sanvitalia procumbens	H.	S.	10 to 2	9	349	Viola perfection	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy, and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.						350	mauve queen	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
329	Thunbergia alata	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36	351	lutea grandiflora	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
330	aurantiaca	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36	352	enchantress	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10 6
331	Bakerii	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36	The new varieties are very valuable additions.				
332	sulphurea	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36	353	Viscaria Dunnettii	H.A.	6 to 10	6
333	choice mixed	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36	354	splendens	H.A.	6 to 10	6
Beautiful half-hardy annuals, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started to grow.						355	elegans picta	H.A.	6 to 10	6
						Very pretty annuals, rather tender.				
334	Tropaeolum perigrinum, (canary bird creeper)	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	120	356	Wallflower, blood red,			
One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals, yellow.						[single ... H.B. A.S. 6 to 9 12				
335	Valerien, red	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	24	357	double German, fine dark brown	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 12
Old English favourite, though rather weedy.						358	purple	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 12
336	Venus' Looking Glass, blue	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	359	new white flowered	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 12
337	white	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6	360	rose flowered violet	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 12
A pretty little plant, suitable for edgings or beds.						361	golden Tom Thumb	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 12
338	Veronica Syriaca, Blue	H.	S.	10 to 3	3	Well known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.				
A very dwarf blue annual, which forms a brilliant edging.						362	Whitlavia grandiflora	T.B.	A.S.	6 to 9 0
339	Virginian stock, red	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6	One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowers bright blue.				
340	white	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6	363	Xeranthemum annuum			
341	new rose	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6	compactum rubrum H.H. A.S. 10 to 4 18				
Very dwarf, and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.						364	gomphreniflora purpurea	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4 18
342	Verbena, auricula flowered	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	365	multiflora atropurpurea	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4 18
343	new striped Italian	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	366	Imperialis	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 4 18
344	pure scarlet	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6	Hardy, free blooming, everlasting flowers, of dazzling colours, and easily preserved for Winter decorations. They are well worth a place.				
345	choice mixed	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6					
One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion.										

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
367	Zinnia elegans, double	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
368	aurea...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
369	coccinea	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
370	lilacea	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
371	lutea...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
372	purpurea	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
373	violacea	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18

		Duration.	Sowing.	Flow.	Ht.
374	Zinnia elegans, white...	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18
375	haageana	H.A.	S.	9 to 3	18

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.



ZINNIA ELEGANS HAAGEANA.

How and When to Sow Flower Seeds.

Preparation of the Borders. This is of the first importance, and cannot be too well attended to. We will assume that the Garden is drained (if not, it ought to be), and of average quality. Let it be deeply dug over, same time covering in a good dressing of well-decayed stable manure; this done, roughly rake the surface and remove any stones, and if the soil is stiff spread over it a couple of inches of black or yellow sand, then rake fine and divide the border into beds, 4 feet wide, with 2 feet paths, the ground will then be fit for the reception of seed.

Sowing the Seed. Much depends upon the variety about to be sown, whether or not it should be deeply covered. Such plants as *Convolvulus*, *Nasturtiums*, *Sweet Peas*, *Lupins*, &c., are strong growers, and have large seeds, and may therefore be covered say a couple of inches, and sown in rows two feet apart. Smaller seeds, such as *Mignonette*, *Linaria*, *Clarkia*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, &c., only want a slight covering; to do this properly, draw a line across the bed about an inch deep, sow the seed carefully, and cover over lightly, placing the next row about a foot apart.

After Management. Many of our best Annuals are by some considered weedy, but we attribute this more to their mismanagement than otherwise; if the plants are allowed to grow wild from the seed, no doubt some of them incline to this character; however, as most of them will admit of transplanting, there is no reason why they should not be grown as nice specimens as well as other garden plants; if not transplanted, thin out well, and always remember that where two plants occupy the place of *one*, *both* are sure to suffer, and, also, that one well-grown plant is worth a dozen poor specimens. Care must be taken in selecting suitable positions for the various varieties, and in properly arranging the heights; in this matter our Catalogue will be found of the greatest service. Creepers and Climbers should be placed on walls or fences, and regularly tied up and kept in shape, or else dotted here and there over the flower-beds and trained on wire or suitable stakes. Properly attended to, these form very attractive features in the Flower Garden. Annuals produce a brilliant effect for a time, but as soon as the plants begin to look seedy, they should at once be removed, so as to make room for more attractive objects.

Varieties that will not Germinate if Sown in the Borders. Not a few of our customers think that if they obtain from us a few packets of Flower Seeds, they should have a corresponding number of Flower Beds to show, no matter how the seed is sown, or what weather follows the sowing, or, lastly, how unsuitable the varieties ordered may be for sowing without protection. To guard against this in future, we have marked our lists as Hardy, Half Hardy, Tender, Annual and Perennial varieties, and also added time of sowing—Autumn and Spring.

The Perennials nearly all require great care, and, if to be obtained, a little artificial heat is of great service, if not, sow in a frame or box with glass top, or any original contrivance of the kind, so long as it is tight and admits the light freely, in this plunge the pots in tan bark, and keep shaded during sunny weather, if too powerful; do not cover them, however, unless there is danger, as it is desirable to admit as much light as possible. As soon as the plants are well above ground, admit the air by degrees, keep the pots near the glass, water carefully, and gradually harden off. Those that are intended for out-door cultivation may now be pricked out into the border, taking care to shade them till established, the others potted off.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Can only be supplied during March, April, and May.

NOTHING can surpass Flowering Bulbs for general usefulness. Some of them—such as Hyacinths, Anemones, and Ranunculus—make our gardens gay during Spring, when other flowers are scarce, and everything around wears a wintry aspect; while others—such as the Gladioli, Liliums, &c.—stand out conspicuous objects among our summer flowering plants, and no matter how severe a season, we are always sure of their flowers.

Bulbs are easy of cultivation, and will adapt themselves to any soil; but the following hints may be of service. The border intended for their reception should be deeply dug, and made rich with well-rotted stable manure; a few inches of sand may be added to stiff soils, in which the bulbs should be planted. Lay out beds with a well-defined two-foot path between each, and mark them into rows from one to two feet apart, according to the habit and growth of the bulbs. Avoid deep planting; Anemones and Ranunculus should not be covered more than two inches.

GLADIOLUS.

The cultivation of this charming plant has so much increased of late years, that we have been repeatedly asked to include a descriptive list in our Annual Catalogue; this we have been unable to do until this season, from this fact, that the cream of our collection has always been sold before the publication of our seed and plant list; this year, however, we have a fine stock to offer, a list of which will be found appended, and our friends will much oblige if they will mark a few extra names when ordering, in case we may be sold out of any particular variety.

CULTURE.

This handsome bulbous plant is one of the hardiest in cultivation, suits our climate admirably, and is not particular to soil. To bloom it to perfection, however, we recommend the following treatment:—Select a light rich soil, (if sandy so much the better,) a sheltered moist situation, and a place where tying up the flower stems (which are about 3 to 4 feet high) can be attended to. In a back border, or tied to a fence, they look very handsome; however, we much prefer stout sticks driven into the ground, about a foot from the fence, and the spikes tied to them. Single specimen in the borders also look very handsome, as so charming a flower cannot be out of place. The ground should be made rich, and the

bulbs planted about 3 or 4 inches deep; when above ground they may be watered with liquid manure two or three times a week; this will have a wonderful effect upon the blooms and length of spike. We also recommend that, if the weather is hot and dry, a top dressing of manure, or other mulching, should be placed around the plant in a circle of about a foot in diameter; this will prevent evaporation, and keep the roots cool, and may be practised with great advantage throughout the summer. Gladiolus can be had in bloom all the year round, and as the bulbs increase freely, there is no reason why any careful gardener or amateur may not produce a blaze of bloom nine months out of the twelve by successional planting. When the flower begins to fade, the leaves will assume a yellowish tinge, which is a sure indication that the bulbs are ripening and going to rest. About a fortnight after this, the stem should be cut close to the crown of the bulb, leaving a neck of about an inch only; the bulbs should then be carefully lifted, (being careful to select a fine, dry day for the purpose,) it will generally be found that they have doubled themselves, that is, two new bulbs will be found in place of the one planted; they will be attached to the old root or sole, which often covers a number of young bulbs, about the size of peas, which will flower the second year. These should all be carefully saved and placed with the parents in a cool, very dry, airy place to rest (all soil having been removed from the bulbs). Here they can remain from two to six months, as desired, but should never be allowed to remain out of ground after the shoots are fairly started. It will be an easy matter to make frequent plantings, so as to have a succession of bloom.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GLADIOLUS.—SECTION I.

Light varieties, from pure white to rosy pink, striped, flaked, and spotted.

Twelve of the choicest varieties, selected by the purchaser from Sections I. and II., 18s.

Twelve choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each, 15s.

Twenty choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each, 24s.

Adonis, light rosy salmon.

Bertha Rabourdin, pure white, carmine spots.

Calypso, rosy white, striped pale lilac, very handsome.

Canari, light yellow, rose stripe, unique.

Circe, rose, lilac and carmine, fine spike.

Ceres, pure white, flaked with dark rose, charming variety.

Cherubim, white, flaked with carminate violet, fine form.

El Dorado, bright yellow, striped red.

Erato, delicate rose, striped with carmine, large flower.

Edith Cleveland, flesh, shaded rosy carmine, very fine.

Isoline, carnation, carmine spots, fine.

John Lyon, very fine light variety.

John Bull, pure white, spotted.

Madame de Vetry, white, tinged with sulphur.

Madame Haquin, yellow and white.

Madame Lesble, white, purple markings, beautiful.

Maria Dumortier, white, striped with rose and violet, very distinct, magnificent.

Maria, pure white, dark carmine spots.

Mathilda de Landvoisin, white, carmine striped, very fine.

Madame Vilmorin, one of the finest, beautiful rose and white centre, striped and spotted with carmine, fine form and spiked.

Ophir, dark yellow and purple, attractive.

Penelope, cream white, carmine striped, should be in every collection.

Queen of Beauties, beautifully veined, light variety.

Rebecca, white, lilac striped, very pretty, often sports in colour.

Sulphureus, sulphur coloured, uncommon.

Vesta, white violet, crimson spots, handsome.

SECTION II.

Dark varieties, from rosy scarlet to deep crimson.

Brenchleyensis, magnificent rich scarlet, a most dazzling variety, and suitable for planting in clumps or masses, can be supplied in quantity.

Berenice, rosy red, showy variety.

Count de Morny, dark cherry, white and purple, extra fine.

Calendulaceus, shaded salmon red, lower petals yellow, veined with red.

Don Juan, bright orange, with yellowish lower petals, fine.

Dr. Andry, bright orange, fine form.

Duc de Malakof, bright orange red, and sulphur ground, very fine, bold flower.

Egerie, light salmon colour, shaded with carmine and orange.

Imperatrice, carnation, striped and flaked.

Janaire, orange red, fine spike, very attractive.

James Carter, one of the best; colour, bright orange red, pure white throat, very beautiful, highly recommended.

Lord Byron, bright scarlet, white stains, very showy.

La Poussin, light red, with clear white stains on lower petals; a great favourite, and very handsome.

Leonard de Vinci, purplish rose, striped carmine, showy.

Moliere, a free grower, dark cherry coloured red, light throat.

Mazeppa, rose, striped with yellow.

Madame Bassville, a splendid show flower, cherry red, flaked with violet crimson, fine white throat, feathered with purple.

Madame Rabourdin, delicate rose, with carmine and white, charming sort.

Nemesis, bright rose, with white and carmine spots.

Othello, light orange red, fine colour.

Pollonia, rose striped, tinted with carmine.

Pegasus, carnation, striped with rose, large flower.

Reversible, salmon coloured, very distinct variety, flower on both sides of the stalk.

Verigo, very large flower, rosy purple, white throat.

SECTION III.

NEW GLADIOLUS.

(New and beautiful varieties, recently imported, can be supplied in limited quantities, at 3s. 6d. each.

Citrinus, medium-sized flower, light and dark yellow, unique

Etendard, large flowers, well-opened, perfect shape, white, slightly-flamed lilac, or bluish violet, long handsome spikes, a magnificent variety.

Isabella, medium-sized flower, splendid spike, pure white, with very dark carminate violet stains.

John Waterer, a perfect flower, cerise, flamed with red, large white blotch, and striped with rose.

La Fiancee. This we consider one of the most charming varieties ever offered, and should be included

in every collection. Colour, rosy white, small bluish violet stains, form and substance fine. Splendid spike.

La Favorite, a charming variety, colour, rose blazed with carmine, lower petals light yellow.

Rosina, a splendid spike, dark amaranth red, stained white, an attractive variety.

Shakespeare, white, rosy carmine centre, a splendid variety, first of its class, form and substance perfect.



LILIUM AURATUM (or Golden Rayed Lily of Japan.)

We have a stock of this magnificent Lily, and can offer good, strong bulbs, well established.

Strong Bulbs, 7s. 6d. each.

Lilium lancifolium album

" " rubrum

" " roseum

1s. 6d. each.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering bulbs are deserving of a place in every garden. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, render them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours.

Double, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen; choice, mixed, single, 2s. 6d. per dozen—cheaper by the hundred.

RANUNCULUS.



A bed of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added, so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

Turban (yellow, white, black, and crimson), 3s. per dozen; Turban, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen; Persian, choice, mixed, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, named and mixed, 6s. per doz. Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per doz.

CROCUS.

Mixed varieties, purple, yellow, and striped, 4s. per dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Named varieties, Double Red	...	...	1s. each
" " " Blue	...	...	1s. "
" " " White	...	...	1s. "
" " " Single Red	...	...	1s. "
" " " Blue	...	...	1s. "
" " " White	...	...	1s. "

Magnificent plants, will do well in any good moist soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes.

NARCISSUS.

All the finest varieties, 6s. per dozen.

BABIANA.

Named sorts, 4s. per dozen.

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per dozen.

WATSONIA.

Several varieties, fine mixed, 3s. per dozen.

Amaryllis, Tigridium, Sprekelia, Iris.

1s. 6d. each.

LEUCOJEUM ÆSTIVUM (*Snowflake.*)

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snow Drop, and does admirably here. 4s. per dozen.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING COLLECTION OF BULBS

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:—

6 Gladiolus, named varieties	6 Tulips, choice mixed
4 Hyacinths, various colours	2 Liliums, sorts
12 Ranunculus, Persian and Turban	3 Narcissus "
12 Anemones, single and double	12 Ixias, various.

Should our stock of any of the above be exhausted, we shall substitute other varieties.

We cannot undertake to supply a general collection of BULBS after the 30th May.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS & REQUISITES.

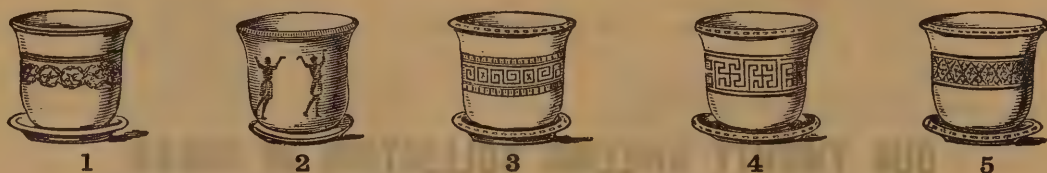
WE believe that we are the only Importers in the Colonies of the various Garden requisites procurable in London, and we invite our friends to inspect our stock of Novelties, of which the following is a list :—

Archangel Mats, useful for shading, 3s. 6d. each | **Bell Glasses**, 4 to 16 inch (imported).

Cuba Bast, a neat and durable article, useful for tying, and well adapted for horticultural purposes generally. 5s. per lb. Should be soaked in water before being used.

Russian Matting, a soft flexible fibre, useful for tying, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POTS.



ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA POTS, any of these patterns, £1 10s. the set of Five.

We have just received a shipment of this beautiful ware, which is manufactured of the finest clay. The patterns are worked in various colours, and are most elegant and unique. The pots are porous, and will grow plants well, and are very suitable for the Drawing-room. As our stock is limited, please mention more than one number when ordering.

Wolfe's Indelible Pencils, Blue, Black, and Red, excellent substitute for pen and ink, as they possess indelibility, combined with convenience of the lead pencil. They are particularly adapted for writing on Garden Labels ; the action of the rain, sun, air, &c., not having the slightest effect on them.

Price, 6d. each.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES.

Fern Stands, complete with shades, from 6 inches to 14 inches across ; **Mignonette Boxes**, **Window Boxes**, **Side Hanging Pots**, **Hyacinth Pots**, **Seed Pans**.

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings
Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common imported
" " Saucers, 3 to 12 inch "

Forks, Digging, 3 to 5 prongs, flat and square
" Hand-weeding, long handles
" " short "

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.

(Buckhorn Handles.)

No. 0. 5s.



No. 1. 3s. 6d.



No. 2. 4s.



No. 3. 4s.



No. 4. 3s. 6d.



No. 5. 3s. 6d.

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.

(White Handles.)

No. 6. 4s.



No. 7. 3s. 6d.



No. 8. 3s. 6d.



No. 9. 3s. 6d.



No. 10. 3s. 6d.



The above **Knives** are of the best manufacture, and are well known in every Horticultural establishment in England. When ordering, please state number marked above.

Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch
 „ French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch
 „ „ „ black, sizes
 „ Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch

Saws, pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch
Shears, boxwood, for trimming hedges
 „ grass edging „ grass verges
Tweezers, ivory, sizes

Garden Trowels, plain and fancy, all sizes
Ladies' Gardening Tools, bright steel, from
 10s. 6d. to 15s. per set.

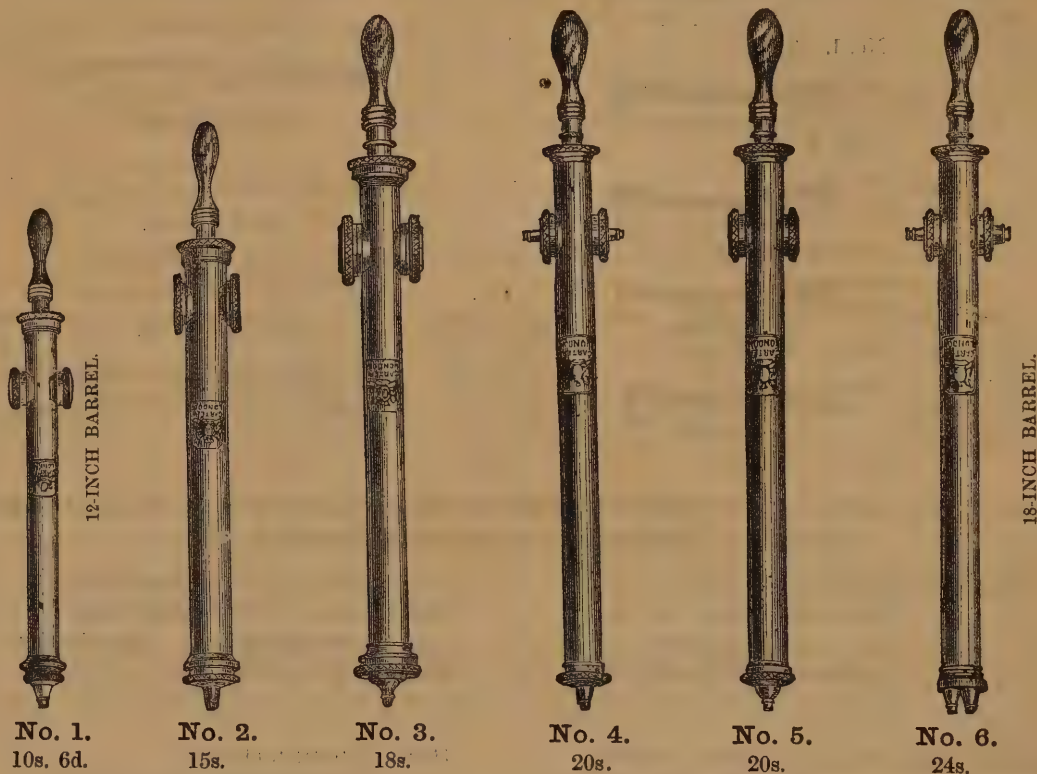
Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets,
 2s. 6d. per pair
 „ „ with cuff, 2s. per pair
 „ „ Ladies', for the flower garden,
 2s. per pair

Hedge Bills, various sizes
Hoes, Patent Dutch, steel blade

Hoes, Turnip, all sizes
 „ Breaking-up, strong steel
Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each
 „ Reels, patent, 3s. 6d. each
 „ Rakes, from 5 to 14 teeth, 2d. per
 tooth
Hyacinth Glasses, Tye's Patent, 18s. to 36s.
 per dozen
Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable,
 1s. 6d. per lb.

Metallic Garden Labels—Ink for writing on ditto. This is found to be a much more permanent and neat method of marking plants than the ordinary wooden label, more especially for out-door collections. Sold in boxes of 100, with pens, indelible ink, and erasing paper.  Directions for use on each box.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.



The above useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide is so necessary. The syringe applies either of those compounds with a great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

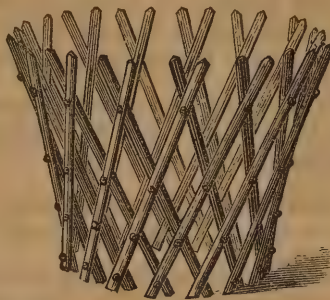
The roses with each syringe are of three different sizes, namely—the straight jet, and the coarse and fine spreading sizes.

The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Gilt Expanding Covers for Flower Pots.

All sizes and colours.



Form a pretty ornament for Drawing Rooms, and hide the otherwise unsightly common Flower Pot.

2s. 6d. each.

Other Designs, in Paper or Wood, coloured, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Spades—Park's Patent Steel, Nos. 2 and 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d. each
American Light Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	6s. each

Flower Sticks, in bundles of one dozen, painted green. It may seem strange that we can import these simple articles and supply them to our customers cheaper than they can be made for in the colony, but such is the fact, as will be seen from the undermentioned quotations :—

1 foot long, per bundle of one dozen	...	3d.	2½ feet long, per bundle of one dozen	9d.
1½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	4d.	3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1s.
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	6d.		



WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

Wood Garden Labels, painted ready for use, in bundles of 100 ; 3-inch, 1s. per 100 ; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100 ; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100 ; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100 ; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

Exhibition Flower Stands, for effectively displaying 24 varieties of Florist Flowers, fitted with tin tubes, complete ; price, 10s. 6d. each.

Galvanized Iron Propagating Frames, with moveable glass top, suitable for striking cuttings, or sheltering tender seeds ; price, 10s. 6d. each.

Shaw's Tiffany.—A very light and strong fabric, manufactured for shading purposes. During Summer this will be found a valuable material for protecting pot plants from the scorching rays of the sun, shading greenhouses, frames, or flower beds. A covering of Tiffany will protect the tenderest pot plants during Summer months, and, from its light texture, is not so liable to draw them as other shadings.

Tye's Patent Hyacinth Glasses.—These Glasses are of the improved shape, of various colours, and are suitable not only for growing Hyacinths, but are also very handsome drawing-room ornaments. The best quality are richly gilt or coloured with elegant designs. Price, 7s. per pair.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Goulding's Flower and Plant Food.—An invaluable manure in a concentrated form; can be used in a dry or liquid form; for pot plants, such as Fuchsias, Geraniums, &c., this manure is particularly recommended. In tins, 1s. 6d. each. Directions for use with each parcel.

Standen's Manure—Useful for stimulating the growth of plants in pots, plants out of doors, or in the flower garden. This manure bears high testimonials, and is largely used in the Royal Gardens. Price, per tin: small, 1s. 6d. each; large, 4s. each.

Phospho Guano—A very powerful fertiliser, containing ample ammonia and phosphates in its composition, quite equal to the Peruvian. In tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Pooley's Tobacco Powder—For the cure of blight and other diseases on plants. Should be dusted over the plants either by means of a *distributor* or through a muslin cloth, so as to cover lightly the affected part with the powder. If this is done when the plants are damp, and in the morning, so much the better. If the plants are tender, syringe the leaves the evening after application; this will wash off the powder and leave the plants in a thoroughly clean state. Small tins, 1s. 6d. each; large, 3s. 6d.

Phytosmegma—A preparation which effectually cleanses plants of scale, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, and all insects. *Directions for use:*—For destroying scale or mealy bug, the Phytosmegma should be applied to the parts of the plants infested by means of a brush, sponge, or the showerer; for destroying thrip, red spider, aphides, &c., a gentle spray of the Phytosmegma should be blown over the plants by means of the showerer. Small bottles, 1s. 6d. each; large, 2s. each.

Showerers—A simple instrument for using the Phytosmegma. When the one end is placed in the liquid, and the other blown through, the liquid is distributed over the plant in a fine spray. This little instrument very economically applies the Phytosmegma. Small size, 1s. 6d. each; large, 2s. each.

Distributors—Specially recommended for applying Pooley's Tobacco Powder. By this means it is applied speedily, effectually, and economically. Small size, 3s. 6d. each; large, 5s. each.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO.'S

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, AND CYCADS.

THESE tribes have not taken the place in our ornamental grounds that they so well deserve. Indeed, it is rare to see a Palm in our gardens. Whether the fault rests with the nurserymen or others is uncertain; probably the nurserymen are most to blame. Certainly, no person with any pretensions to taste in ornamental planting would omit to secure a few of these distinguished plants if in his power. There is something grand in the leaf or frond of a Palm not to be seen in any other family. Imagine a single leaf twenty feet or more in length, and hundreds of these crowning a pillar-like stem, rising with uniform thickness from ten to one hundred and fifty feet from the ground without a branch, curve, or irregularity; these leaves, arranged with mathematical regularity, having graceful ostrich-feather like sweeps and undulations; others, of corresponding height, having fronds ten or twelve feet in diameter spreading out like a huge fan, large enough to form the roof of a small house, and these in the highest degree symmetrically and gracefully arranged. Imagine these trees, with great varieties of form and size, but harmonious similarity withal, and wonder why they have been so long neglected. In England, where the cultivation of Palms is attended with great expense, Crystal Palaces have been erected for their accommodation. On the continent of Europe, also, extensive palm-houses have been erected and furnished at vast expense, so much are they appreciated. But in this colony, where many of them might be grown out of doors as easily and as cheaply as almost any other trees, they have been very generally overlooked.

To have the best effect, all the species that will suit the situation should be formed into neighbouring groups, or several specimens of each species grouped so as to form a whole. The best situation would be a valley enclosed by wooded hills on three sides, with the opening towards the north or north-east, or, if a valley is not at hand, three sides of the palm arrangements should be planted with tall-growing Araucarias, such as the Norfolk Island Pine. This plan would both shelter and add to the effect of the Palm ground. In small pleasure-grounds, where space for this arrangement could not be spared, a few specimens of the hardiest should never be omitted, and even here they appear to the best advantage if planted in the company of one another.

Dracenas and Cycads are placed in our list with Palms, both because they have an alliance and wide distinction, and this close alliance, yet wide distinction, creates a harmony that should not be lost sight of when effective ornamental planting is aimed at. In these respects the harmony of these orders of plants is as remarkably striking, if not more so, to the casual observer as to the more learned student. For a similar reason, Araucarias have been recommended as the best shelter, and these, with Dammaras and Tree Ferns, may be partially introduced to the Palm ground without compromising taste. Many very beautiful Dracenas have recently been discovered and brought into cultivation, but at present they are confined to the glass-house. There are, however, some grounds for anticipating that eventually they will become so acclimatised as to bear the open, in warm and sheltered situations, such as alone are suitable for an out of doors Palm ground.

Those species in our list marked H are more hardy than those not so marked; but all rejoice in warmth and shelter from rough weather.

Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.			
ARECA alba	25	3	6	H. DRACENA terminalis	12	5	0
" Bauerii	30	3	6	H. LATANIA Borbonica	20	3	6
" Monostachya (<i>walking-stick palm</i>) ..	12	2	6	H. MACROZAMIA Denisonii	6	7	6
" rubra	25	5	0	" species new, very distinct, with			
H. " Sapida	25	2	6	spiral fronds, red marked ..	2	2	0
H. CORYPHA Australis (<i>Cabbage Tree</i>) ..	150	2	6	H. PHOENIX dactylifera (<i>Date</i>)	20	2	0
H. CYCAS circinalis	3	5	0	SABAL palmetto	6	3	6
H. " angulata	4	7	6	H. SEAPORTHIA elegans	150	2	0
H. DRACENA Australis	25	2	6	H. " robusta	30	3	6
H. " indivisa	20	5	0	ZAMIA Mackenziei	6	2	6
H. " nutans	20	2	6	" spiralis	6	2	0
H. " stricta	30	2	6				

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

THE popularity which these tribes have acquired, not only in this colony, but universally, for purposes of embellishment as well as of utility, is as undoubted as it is deserved. In New South Wales their appreciation either for ornamental or for other useful purposes is of comparatively recent date: it is only within the past twenty years that particular attention has been turned in this direction. Previous to that time specimens of Pines or Cyresses were rare in our plantations or gardens. The noble Norfolk Island Pine was then, as it is now, a conspicuous object in our city and suburbs; and when we add to this the Levant Cypress, the Chinese Arborvitæ, three or four Pines, two or three Junipers, and a few others of less prominence, we exhaust the list. True, many others were to be found as solitary specimens in unique collections, but they were unknown and unnoticed except by a solitary student or two, and unavailable for general notice or distribution.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Since that time, however, great strides have been taken in advance in all branches of science, and the Australia of twenty years ago can scarcely be recognised in the Australia of to-day. Amid all this wonderful progress, Horticulture has not been left behind; and in the particular branch of it with which we are now engaged, the advance stands pre-eminently conspicuous. To the energy of the nurserymen chiefly, and to the increased facility of marine transit, do we owe it, that the collections now available for distribution, so far as our requirements are at present known, are such as to compare favourably with those of any other country. In fact, these available collections are far beyond the demands upon them, and yet they are continually being added to. Of course years must elapse before experience will enable us to judge of the value of the timber of the various species when produced in this colony. In the meantime, whilst it is gratifying to know that such a large number of species will thrive well with us, it is to be regretted that more general and more extensive planting has not yet been inaugurated, and that none, so far as we are aware, have been planted with a view to profit by their timber. In a country like Australia, almost destitute of light woods, so largely used all over the world, and where everything promises success, it surely would not be thought out of place if the initiation of a matter like this were made a national undertaking.

Let us, however, congratulate ourselves that a taste has now sprung up, and fast becoming general, for ornamenting our parks and pleasure grounds, and even small garden plots, with specimens of Pines, Cedars, and other members of this family, which has, not inappropriately, been termed the aristocracy of the Botanical Kingdom, by which means many of the most valuable will be perpetuated and acclimatised, ready for further dispersion, when their true value shall have been ascertained. While the adornment of our scenery has hitherto been the chief use to which Conifers have been applied in Australia, it should not be forgotten that many of the species are valuable for shelter from bleak or cutting winds, in exposed situations, and also for fixing shifting sands, and reclaiming barren wastes, and that they have been successfully applied to these purposes to a considerable extent in this Colony, in fact, for sheltering orchards, vineyards, and other plantations, as well as buildings, and fields for cattle. No tree can compare, either for suitableness or durability, with such species as are adapted to the purpose, and they will flourish in situations of all kinds, either wet or dry, and even where no other tree would grow, unless through their protection.

The select List we offer our customers has been prepared for us by a gentleman of long experience in the Colonies, and we confidently recommend it to their favourable perusal. The object of it is to enable our friends to see at a glance those species or varieties which may suit their particular purpose. The hardy will be distinguished from the tender, and those fit for shelter or breakwinds from those not suited, or not known to be suited, to that purpose. At the same time, the condensed list will enable the correspondent to select those which are really the most desirable, without the danger of annoyance by multiplying names for unimportant distinctions, and otherwise procuring such as might only be required by the scientific or the curious. Those only are enumerated which have proved worth planting for decoration or shelter.

Thus, a person who may wish a good collection of Conifers, would secure the cream of the tribe in the Colony by obtaining the whole on our list, while he would get nothing inferior. As with the whole, so with each genus: none but the best and most distinct have been named, at the same time our arrangements enable us to supply any that may be required, although not placed in the select list.

We have found that many persons making selections, who are unacquainted with the species, are apt to order haphazard, guided, perhaps, by a fine sounding name, or a long price, neither of which ensure a fine or a useful, but the latter merely a rare plant, which may or may not be an acquisition to his collection. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence that in this way persons have been disappointed. We trust our select list will now prevent any such grievance.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this List are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H. H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H. H. before the name. H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H. S.—When S is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S. S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

	Name.	Height in Ft.	Price. Each.			Name.	Height in Ft.	Price. Each.	
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
h.	ABIES Cephalonica ..	60 to 80	2 6	3 6	H. H.	CUPRESSUS Chinensis ..	20 30		5 0
h.	" ccerulea ..	20 30	1 6	2 6	H. H.	" Corneyana ..	30 40	1 6	2 6
h.	" excelsa ..	70 100	1 6	2 6	H. H.	" excelsior ..	30 40		5 0
H. H.	" orientalis ..	40 70	1 6	2 6	H. H.	" expansa ..	15 20		3 6
h.	" picea ..	140 160	3 6	5 0	H. H.	" funebris ..	40 60	1 6	2 6
	" Smithiana ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	H. H.	" glauca pendula ..	20 30	3 6	5 0
H. H.	ARAUCARIA Bidwillii ..	100 150	2 0	3 6	H. H.	" glandulosa ..	15 25	2 6	3 6
	" Cookii ..	80 100	2 0	3 6	H. H.	" Hugelii ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H. H.	" Cunninghamii ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	b.	" macrocarpa Lam-			
H. H. S. S.	" excelsa (a) scarce	100 150		3 6		bertiana ..	50 100	2 0	3 6
h.	" glauca ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	H. H.	" Lawsoniana (b) ..	50 100	2 0	3 6
h.	" imbricata ..	100 150	5 0	7 6	H. H.	" McNabiana ..	8 10		3 6
H. H.	BIOTA Meldensis ..	15 20	2 0	2 6	H. H.	" majestica ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
h.	CARYOTAXUS Japonica (male)	8 12	2 0	2 6	H. H.	" sempervirens ..	30 50	1 6	2 6
h.	" " (female)	8 12	2 0	3 6	H. H.	" sinensis pendula ..	40 50	3 6	5 0
h.	CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80 100		5 0	H. H.	" torulosus ..	60 100	2 0	3 6
h.	" Deodara ..	100 150	2 6	3 6	H. H.	" Uheana ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H. H.	CRYPTOMERIA araucarioides ..	50 60		5 0	H. H.	" Whiteleyana ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H. H.	" elegans ..	50 60	2 6	3 6	H. H.	DAMMARA Moorei ..	80 100		10 6
h.	" Japonica ..	50 100	1 6	2 6	H. H.	" robusta ..	100 150	2 0	3 6
h.	" Lobbii ..	60 100	1 6	2 6	H. H.	FRENELA cupressiformis ..	30 40	1 6	2 6
H. H.	CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata ..	30 40	2 0	3 6		" " pendula ..	20 30	1 6	2 6

(a). Excelsa is the well known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes. It will grow well exposed to the full force of our south-east storms, without suffering in the least, and it is not

at all particular as to soil; it will thrive in pure sand, bog, or in stiff clayey soil.

(b). This is one of the very best of the Cypresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, is of rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or situation. As a single specimen tree, no other Cypress can be compared with it. It is indigenous to California.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

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CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. Each.		Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. Each.	
			s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
H.H.	JUNIPERUS Bermudiana (a) ..	20	30	3 6	H.H.	PODOCARPUS cupressinus ..	50	60	2 6
h.	" Chinensis ..	40	50	2 0	H.H.	" pungens ..	4	6	2 6
h.	" Cracovia ..	10	15	2 0	H.H.	" spinulosus ..	50	80	2 0
h.	" Hibernica (com-				H.H.	" sp. New Zealand	50	60	3 6
	munis) ..	12	15	1 6	H.H.S.	" Totara ..	60	80	2 6
h.	" macrocarpa ..	6	10	2 6	H.H.	RETINOSPORA obtusa ..	60	80	2 6
h.	" oxycedrus ..	10	15	1 6	H.H.	" pisifera ..	20	30	2 6
h.	" prostrata ..		3	2 6	H.H.	" Plumosa ..	20	30	5 0
H.H.S.	" Virginiana ..	40	50	2 0	H.H.	" squarrosa ..	20	30	2 6
H.H.	OCTOCLINUS Macleayana (Leich-				h.	SALISBURIA adiantifolia ..	80	100	2 6
	hardtia) ..	50	60	2 6	H.H.	SEQUOIA sempervirens ..	150	200	3 6
h.	LIBOCEDRUS Chiliensis ..	50	60	2 6	h.	TAXODIUM distichum ..	50	100	5 0
h.	PICEA amabilis ..	150	200		H.H.	" virens ..	30	40	5 0
h.	" Cephalonica ..	50	60	5 0	H.S.	" Taxus baccata (c) ..	15	20	1 0
h.	" Webbiana ..	80	100	10 6	h.	" .. variegata			
H.H.	PINUS Benthiana (b) ..	150	200	2 6		" aurea ..	10	12	2 0
H.H.	" Canariensis ..	40	50	2 6	h.	" elegantissima ..	10	12	2 0
h.	" excelsa ..	60	70	2 6	H.H.	" japonica ..	10	12	1 0
H.S.S.	" halepensis ..	100	150	1 0	h.	THUJA doniana (d) ..	30	40	5 0
h.	" insignis ..	80	100	1 6	H.H.	" glauca ..	30	40	5 0
H.H.	" longifolia ..	80	100	2 0	H.H.	" Knightii ..	50	60	2 6
H.S.S.	" maritima ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.	" Lobii (gigantea) ..	60	100	2 6
h.	" montana ..	20	30	3 6	H.H.S.	" Orientalis ..	30	40	1 0
H.S.S.	" pinaster ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.	" .. aurea (e) ..	4	8	3 6
H.S.	" pinea ..	50	60	1 0	H.H.S.	" .. macrocarpa	20	30	3 6
h.	" ponderosa ..	80	100	2 6	h.	" Skinnerii ..	40	50	2 6
H.S.	" strobus ..	50	60	3 6	h.	TORREYA nucifera ..	10	15	2 6
H.S.	" sylvestris ..	80	100	1 6	h.	WELLINGTONIA gigantea (f) ..	350	400	7 6
H.H.	" tenuifolia ..	80	100	2 6					

SHELTER TREES.

VINEYARDS, orchards, gardens, of all sorts, and houses, always are best when sheltered more or less from the west, south, or south-east, speaking of New South Wales. Sometimes the natural forests supply this, and sometimes elevated country; but often artificial shelter has to be, or rather ought to be, provided for. Many orchards are found in this colony exposed to the most trying winds, and no attempt made to shelter them. Their owners are of the stamp who will not see the advantage of shelter, any more than they will be convinced that subsoil drainage is of any use. The consequence is, that they are always troubled with dead or languishing trees, and inferior or blighted crops. For all plantations of profit, or pleasure, both hot and cold winds should be guarded against, so should all winds which blow from seawards, if near the coast. There are plenty of trees to be found in our list suitable for any kind of shelter, and although they have already been indicated, we think the requirement is so important as to justify us in again alluding to them, with further remarks on their adaptation to particular influences of site and locality. Some trees which form the best shelter at Sydney, would be of no use ten or twenty miles inland, and many that would suit well inland would not suit near the sea: some kinds would grow well either in strong soil, or light sand; others would grow in one, but not in both.

(a) The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere; none are of large growth, some are small, and any of them will stand exposed situations, and will grow in the worst soils.

(b) Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, insignis, longifolia, and tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, pinea, maritima, and halepensis, are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start. Where shelter is wanted for any purpose on a large scale, it is a good plan to plant a belt a few rods wide, to the windward side, 6 to 12 feet apart, equal numbers of each, alternately planted, and thin out as required, four or five years after planting. In doing so, be particular in removing those plants which appear weakest, without regard to species. By yearly thinning out in this way, you will secure the trees most suited to the situation, and shelter will be abundant, although three-fourths of the number be thus taken away, and such shelter should last for ages.

(c) The Yew tribe is very ornamental and suitable for small plantations or lawns, not particular as to soil or situation, and will bear cutting or clipping into any desired form or shape.

(d) Thujas or Arborvitæ are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge, forming one of the cleanest and most easily kept break-winds, in a small space, we have met with.

(e) Thuja aurea, or the Golden Arborvitæ, is a variety which it appears cannot be multiplied in the usual way by seed; the seedlings have been found to "run back," or "sport," and lack the beautiful habit and the aurean verdure of its aspect. It is therefore requisite that plants be obtained which have been artificially produced, either from cuttings, grafts, or layers; the first are the best. This plant is a gem, wherever it may be placed. It is suitable for the small flower garden, or garden in miniature, as well as for the broad lawn or park, for drawing-room, as well as the conservatory. It is quite hardy about Sydney, and can be well grown in pots or boxes, but the lawn is the place which owes the most to its presence.

(f) The Big Tree of California. Has not been sufficiently long under our notice to justify the opinion that it is a great acquisition, but as some of the Californian Pines have suited our climate admirably, it is probable that this will do so also. It has thriven well in the colony for several years, and we have little hesitation in placing it upon our select list.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SHELTER TREES—continued.

People who intend planting shelter trees should, therefore, take care to inform themselves what trees are suitable to their particular locality or soil, before they make a start. It would be rashness to plant trees for shelter without precaution of this kind, for a person might see a splendid belt of shelter trees at a friend's, or even a near neighbour's establishment, which, from some cause beyond his knowledge, he could never succeed in raising, and he might try long, and waste both time and money in the vain attempt, before he would find out the reason. When trees are recommended for shelter, it happens, in nine cases out of every ten, that the person recommending them has done so from the fact of his having seen them successfully used for such a purpose, either in his own neighbourhood or elsewhere, in a few instances only, without considering, as he should do, whether their success is exceptional or otherwise. In short, novelty in shelter plants, like all other novelties, is more attractive than well known friends that we see every day, and meet with everywhere. As a rule, stiff hedges or stone walls are imperfect shelter. Belts of trees of a suitable description and considerable elevation, with elastic or pliable habits, are the most effective for protection from strong winds or storms. They smother the force of a gale, whilst the stiff hedge or wall smash it into fragments, which scatter destruction in all directions. The following are some of the most approved shelter trees for extensive or heavy shelter:—

NEAR THE COAST.

Pinus pinaster or *maritima*, any soil, the best pine; also, *Pinus halepensis*, *pinæa*, and *strobis*, *Lagunaria Patersonii*, unsurpassed, any soil; *Aruncaria excelsa*, also unsurpassed. Both these will thrive so near the sea, that the spray from the breakers may occasionally drench them. It would be a good plan to mingle these when absolute protection in such a situation is wished for. *Ficus Australis macrophylla*, *Lucida*, and other indigenous species, make good large shelter, as do the European Olive, particularly the wild olive; the latter must not be too near the sea, nor will it grow best in poor sand.

AT A DISTANCE FROM THE COAST.

All the pines mentioned above, *Syncarpia laurifolia*, *Olea sativa*, wild or other varieties, various *Eucalypti* or *Gums*, various *Casuarina* (swamp oak), particularly some species of *Metrosideros*, and *Melaleuca*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Camphora officinalis*, *Quercus suber* or *Cork Tree*, most of the *Quercus*, or Oak tribe, as also English Elm, or *Ulmus campestris*.

FOR SWAMPY OR WET PLACES.

The before-mentioned pines will do if the land is not altogether under water; more than that, they, to a large extent, render a wet soil a dry one, as they grow in stature. In France morasses have been dried, and springs that formerly supplied villages with water have been dried up by some of these pines, in less than thirty years growth. Willows of all kinds are particularly suited for the shelter of swamps, or very wet land; they do not like stiff clay, wet or dry, but form a perfect shelter in a short time, if not too cold a climate. The Norfolk Island Pine (*Aruncaria excelsa*) will here thrive nearly, if not quite, as well as elsewhere, and, if planted to windward of the willows, a shelter nearly perfect as possible will be afforded, and in a remarkably short time. Bamboo is also suitable.

We do not think we need extend these remarks, particularly as a work on Horticulture is about to be published in Sydney, in which shelter, drainage, irrigation, and other kindred subjects will be more minutely dealt with. There are, of course, numerous other plants and trees suitable, but the chief have been mentioned, and in this paper small shelter trees and hedge trees, or shrubs, have not been noticed. They will be found in notes to Trees and Shrubs, or Conifers and Taxads. Of course, these remarks apply also to ornamental shelter.

In this, as in all other matters, money is savable, and disappointment preventable, by consulting an experienced and trustworthy professional gentleman, but more especially where extensive operations are contemplated. No writing or description can be so thorough as real inspection by real experience. Circumstances of climate, soil, aspect, appliances, &c., are so numerous and diverse, that it would be a hopeless task to make any rule in the matter absolute. It may be that the shelter for adjoining properties should not be similar, and within a distance of half a dozen miles several plans differing materially from each other required.

P.S.—By the term *near the sea*, the open coast is meant, not inlets, or deep bays, which are suitable for many plants which could not exist in the former position.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

The following is a selection of trees and shrubs suitable for out-door planting in the neighbourhood of Sydney. As in Conifers and Taxads, so in this list, none are placed which are not desirable for diversity, or which have not been proved by experience to flourish in our climate.

As this list includes trees and shrubs (except such as are in separate lists) whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large per centage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who may favour us with their orders for plants, who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

Plants whose attractions may be owing, in part or altogether, to their blooms, will be distinguished from those whose chief ornament is other than their flowers. A few will be found which are only hardy in warm situations near the coast. These will be distinguished, and notes will be given to any plants which appear to be of exceptional interest. The notes will point out also such as are suitable for shelter from winds.

E., prefixed, denotes evergreen; D. denotes deciduous; H., following, denotes hardiness in coldest districts; G., following, denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; S., following, denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not colder. F. denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as for mere trees or shrubs.

Height in feet. s. d.						Height in feet. s. d.									
E.F.	ABELIA	rupestris	..	..	4	1	6	F.F.	ABUTILON	venosum	..	..	12	1	0
E.F.	"	uniflora	..	..	2	1	6	E.F.	"	vitifolia	..	..	10	1	6
E.F.S.	ABUTILON	Bedfordianum	..	..	15	1	0	D.H.	ACER	negundo	..	..	50	2	0
E.F.S.	"	Duc de Malakoff	..	..	8	1	0	D.H.	"	Platanoides (Norway Maple)	..	..	50	2	0

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.	
D.H.	ACER pseudo platanus (<i>Sycamore</i>)	50	1 6	E.	BAMBUSA humilis (dwarf bamboo)	6	1 0
E.	ACMENA elliptica (<i>lily pili</i>)	20	1 6	E.	" nigra (black bamboo)	12	2 0
E.	" floribunda	20	1 6	E.F.	" pubescens	15	1 0
E.	" myrtifolia	15	2 6	E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri	6	3 6
E.	" pendula	50	2 6	E.F.	" purpurea	25	2 0
D.H.	ÆSCULUS, Hippocastanum (<i>horse chesnut</i>)	40	3 6	E.F.	BERBERIS Bealii	6	2 6
E.	AGAVE Americana (<i>American Aloe</i>)	6	1 0	E.F.	" Darwini	4	3 6
E.	" variegata	6	1 0	E.F.	" fascicularis (repens)	4	1 6
D.H.	AILANTUS glandulosus (<i>a</i>)	25	1 0	E.S.F.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (<i>fire tree</i>)	100	2 0
E.	ALEURITES triloba (<i>candle nut</i>)	25	2 6	E.S.	BREXIA Madagascariensis	8	3 6
D.	ALNUS capensis (<i>alder</i>)	20	1 6	E.F.	BROWALIA Jamiesonii	6	1 0
D.	ALOYSIA citriodora (scented verberna)	8	1 0	E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA sanguinea	8	2 6
E.	ALSOPHILA Australis	25	3 6	E.S.F.	" sauvoleus		1 0
	" excelsa	25	3 6	E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa		1 6
	" Macarthuri	20	3 6	E.F.	" Lindleyana		1 0
E.S.	ALYXIA daphnoides (<i>c</i>)	4	1 6	E.F.	" paniculata		1 0
E.S.	" Fosterii	4	1 6	E.	BURCHELLIA Capensis	3	2 6
E.S.	" tetragona	4	1 6	E.H.	BUXUS arborea (tree box) (<i>f</i>)	20	1 0
E.F.H.	ANDROMEDA phyllireafolia	2	2 6	E.H.	" latifolia	8	1 0
E.	ANTHOCERIS viscosa	5	2 6	E.H.	" longifolia	8	1 0
E.S.G.F.	APHELANDRA Leopoldi	4	3 6	E.H.	" sempervirens (dwarf box)	6	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" cristata	8	3 6	E.H.	" variegata	3	2 6
D.H.	ARALIA Japonica (<i>d</i>)	20	1 6	E.	CALLICOMA serratafolia	25	2 0
E.H.	" papyrifera (rice paper tree)	8	1 6	E.	CAMPORA officinalis (<i>camphor tree</i>)	50	2 0
E.	" parvifolia	12	10 6	E.F.	CANTUA buxifolia (dependens)	4	2 6
E.	" pentaphylla	10	2 6	E.F.	" pyrifolia	4	2 6
E.	" Scaeffleri	10	3 6	E.	CAPPARIS Mitcheli	6	2 6
E.	" Sieboldi	10	2 6	E.	" spinosa (true caper)	6	2 6
E.H.	ARBUTUS andrachne	10	3 6	E.F.	CASINOPSIS capensis	8	3 6
E.H.	" unedo (strawberry tree)	10	3 6	D.H.	CASTANEA vesca (<i>Spanish chesnut</i>)	40	3 6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	44	1 6	E.S.F.	CASSIA corymbiflora	15	2 0
E.S.G.	" umbellata	4	7 6	E.F.	CASTANOSPERMUM Australe (<i>g</i>)	75	2 6
E.	ARUNDO variegata	15	1 0	E.	CRANOTHUS Americanus	4	2 6
E.H.	ASTER argophyllus (<i>musk tree</i>)	10	2 6	E.	CERASUS ilicifolia (Californian cherry)	12	5 0
E.H.	AUCUBA Japonica	4	2 6	E.H.	" lauro cerasus (English laurel)	12	2 0
E.	BACKHOUSIA myrtifolia	16	2 6	E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal laurel)	15	2 6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida	20	2 0	E.	CERATAPETALUM gunniferum (Christmas bush) (<i>h</i>)	50	2 0
E.	BAMBUSA arundinacea (<i>bamboo</i>) (<i>e</i>)	50	2 6				

(a). The Ailanthus is a very handsome and free growing tree, useful in plantations. It has been spoken of, of late years, as food for the silkworm, which bears its name. It is well worth a place, and is not particular as to soil or situation.

(b). These are the hardiest of the tree ferns; they like the shade of other trees; they thrive best in ravines among rocks, and form splendid objects when well grown; they delight in a moist atmosphere, but when once established will survive great hardships.

(c). Pretty little objects for small borders, their foliage is unique, and have been called the Norfolk Island Holly, because the leaves are prickly, and their berries remain upon them for a considerable time.

(d). Aralias are a singular tribe; their large foliage is very striking, and some of the species change their appearance with their age; they like shelter and a good rich soil, and are a fine object in a plantation.

(e). Most of the Bamboos are suited to ornamental grounds; their habits are so distinct that they form a pleasing object from a distance, and are interesting when viewed more closely. Besides their use in the landscape, they are useful for many purposes; the strong growing kinds are used in China and Japan for an endless variety of purposes. Their wood is very durable; they would make cheap and durable vine stakes, and if for this purpose alone it would seem to be desirable to plant them largely in the neighbourhood of vineyards. They will grow almost anywhere, and require little attention after planting. The smaller kinds look well planted near water or in waste corners, and will be found useful for many purposes.

(f). Buxus or Box is a well known plant. All the species are remarkable for their close, compact, and dwarf habit. They are particularly at home in small formal gardens, and bear clipping to any shape desired. Sempervirens is used largely for edgings or borders to paths. They all delight in good soil, are very hardy, and

do not object to exposed situations. The wood of some of the species is valued for various useful purposes by the turner, wood worker, and engraver.

(g). The tree, known as Moreton Bay Chesnut, or Australian Bean Tree, is well worth a place wherever the climate suits. It is a magnificent object when in blossom. Its large brilliant orange-coloured flowers are produced in large masses. In good rich soil, sheltered from cold winds, it grows rapidly, and although it will not bloom until several years old, is always a handsome and pleasing object in the pleasure ground. The fruit is interesting, as being one of the few Nature gave our native blackfellow to eat, and even this requires some preparation before it is fit for food. The pods hang in clusters, and are generally more than a foot in length, containing from six to twelve seeds each, being somewhat like a chesnut, but larger. The name has been given to it for this reason. It has also been called Bean Tree because it is of the bean family, and its pod like a huge bean pod.

(h). The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. It is indigenous to the vicinity of Sydney, and no doubt formerly grew abundantly where the principal parts of our city now stand. Where the trees have been cared for, originals may yet be seen within the boundaries. Although formerly it was to be found in almost every ravine or hill-side, within ten or twelve miles of Sydney, it has of late years become scarce, because the flower-laden boughs are so much sought after at Christmas-tide for decoration. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains till the seed ripens about February. No description could do justice to the delicate grace and beauty of the Christmas Bush of Sydney, with its profusion of flowers displaying their charms for four or five months of the year. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.	
E.	CERATAPETALUM laurifolium ..	100	2 0	D.H.F.	DEUTZIA gracilis (d) ..	1 1	1 0
D.	OLDRELO Australis ..	100	2 6	D.G.F.	" Mexicana ..	4	1 0
E.	CERATONIA siliqua (carob tree) (a) ..	15	2 0	D.H.F.	" scabra ..	6	1 0
E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM Aurantiacum ..	8	1 0	D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA amabilis (e) ..	6	1 0
E.	CHIONANTHUS effusiflorus ..	25	5 0	D.G.F.H.	" variegata ..	3	1 6
E.F.G.	CHOROZEMA cordata ..	2	2 6	D.G.F.H.	" rosea ..	3	1 0
E.F.	CISTUS formosus ..	3	2 0	D.G.F.H.	" splendens ..	3	1 6
E.F.	" incanus ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIOSMA ericoides ..	3	1 6
E.F.	" Lusitanicus ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS puniceus ..	3	1 0
E.F.	" Monspelienis ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	" splendens hybrida ..	3	1 0
E.F.	" rosmarinifolius ..	3	2 0	E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS fruticans ..	1 1	2 0
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM fragrans ..	4	1 6	E.F.G.	DIPTERACANTHUS Herbstii ..	2	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" nutans ..	3	2 6	E.	DORYPHORA sassafras ..	50	2 0
E.F.	" viscosa ..	3	2 6	E.F.	DORYANTHES excelsa (gigantic lily) (f) ..	6	1 6
E.	CLIANTHUS Dampieri (seed) (desert pea) ..	1	1 0	E.F.	DURANTA Plumieri (g) ..	15	1 0
E.F.G.	" puniceus (parrot's beak) ..	6	2 6	E.F.	" alba ..	6	1 0
E.S.G.	COFFEA Arabica (coffee) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	" Ellisii ..	6	1 0
E.G.F.	CORONILLA glauca ..	2	1 6	D.F.	EDGORTHIA chrysanthra ..	2	1 0
E.G.F.	" velutina ..	3	1 0	E.F.	EDWARDSIA microphylla ..	6	2 0
E.	CORYNOCARPUS laevigatus (karaka tree) ..	15	1 6	E.F.	ELAOCARPUS cyaneus ..	20	2 0
E.	COTONEASTER microphylla ..	6	1 6	E.F.	" persisifolia ..	20	2 6
D.H.	CRATEGUS coccinea (scarlet hawthorn) ..	20	3 6	E.G.F.	EPACRIS grandiflora ..	4	2 0
D.H.F.	" macrantha ..	20	2 0	E.G.F.	ERICA Baccans (h) ..	6	2 6
D.H.E.	" Nepalensis ..	12	2 6	E.G.F.	" Boviana ..	4	2 6
D.H.F.	" oxycantha ..	15	0 6	E.G.F.	" Heymalis ..	5	3 6
E.	CRYPTOCARYA glaucescens ..	50	2 0	E.G.F.	" Wilmorea ..	5	3 6
E.	" laurifolia ..	40	2 0	E.F.	ERIOSTEMON nerifolius ..	3	2 0
E.	CUPANIA Australis (Aus. tamarind) (b) ..	50	3 6	D.F.	ERYTHRINA arborea (i) ..	20	1 0
E.G.F.	CUPHEA miniata ..	2	2 0	D.G.F.	" Bidwillii ..	15	2 0
E.G.F.	" Jarulensis ..	4	1 0	D.G.F.	" cristagali ..	20	2 6
E.G.F.	" platycentra ..	1 1	1 6	D.F.	" Cunninghamii ..	40	2 0
D.H.	CYDONIA Japonica ..	4	1 6	D.	" secundiflora ..	25	2 0
D.H.	" alba ..	4	1 0	E.F.	ESCALONIA macrantha (j) ..	5	2 0
E.F.	CYTISSUS laburnum ..	8	1 6	E.F.	" montavidiensis ..	12	2 9
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE Fortunii (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	" organensis ..	5	2 0
E.G.F.	" odora (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	" pterocladon ..	4	2 6
E.G.F.	" variegata (c) ..	3	2 6	E.F.	" rubra ..	3	1 0
E.	" rubra (c) ..	4	2 6	E.F.	EUCALYPTUS citriodora ..	75	3 6
E.G.F.	DAUBENTONIA punicea ..	7	2 0	E.	EUCALYPTUS globosus (blue gum), V.D.L. ..	200	1 6
D.H.F.	DEUTZIA crenata flore pleno ..	3	1 0	E.F.	EUGENIA Australis ..	40	2 0

(a). The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, for by all these names it is known, is of interest, as it is supposed that the fruit of it is the food which John the Baptist ate in the wilderness. The tree is ornamental, and well suited for large plantations. It is said that in Spain it is largely planted; horses, cattle, and swine being fed upon the pods which are rich in sugar. It thrives exceedingly well here, stands exposure, and may some day be found as useful in our precarious climate for food and shelter as in Spain.

(b). Cupania or Australia Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage. It is found in the Illawarra and similar scrubs on our coast. The fruit is a pleasant acid, and is sometimes preserved by the settlers. A very pleasant wine is also made from it.

(c). No flower garden is complete without a few Daphnes. They are pretty, sweet-scented, and general favourites.

(d). Deutzias are nice, hardy, free flowering dwarf shrubs, and are very suitable for small shrubberies, where they will thrive even without any attention.

(e). Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention, except that to flower them to the best advantage all shoots that have flowered should be cut away in winter to make room for new growth.

(f). The Gigantic Lily is a singularly interesting and handsome plant, and, although neither tree nor shrub, it forms a picturesque addition to the shrubbery. As its name denotes, it is a gigantic lily-like plant, its flower stem often being over twenty feet in height, and with the head of dark crimson flowers would be a good load for a man to carry upon his shoulder. It will grow anywhere. Several should be planted in company, as the same plant may not flower every year. The flower remains upon the stem for months.

(g). All the Durantas are first-rate shrubby plants. Of rapid growth, free flowering, and pretty, they will thrive in any kind of soil, and are not particular as to situation. They make handsome hedges for flower-garden, shelter, or ornament, are almost always in flower, and may be cut and trimmed into any form or size. When trimmed as bushes they are suitable for lawns or grass-plots. No flower-garden is complete without, at all events, a few of Plumierii. The flowers are light blue.

(h). Ericas, or Heaths, are and have been for many years the most popular flowering shrubs in England for the green house: but in this colony, strange to say, they are seldom seen, although the climate is the very best for them. Hundreds of species and varieties crowd the English nurserymen's lists, whilst here we have scarcely half a dozen. One reason of their scarcity is that they are very difficult to import, as they will not stand the voyage from England. We know of one Sydney nurseryman who tried for years to import collections, and, after spending much money, failed to get one alive. We ought, therefore, to set much store by those we have—they are beautiful plants for cottage gardens, and require but little care when once established.

(i). Erythrinas, or Coral Trees (so named from the brilliant color of the flowers of some of the species), are well worthy of a place in the pleasure ground. They grow quickly, like shelter and light good soil; but they will not thrive in cold, wet soil, or in stiff clay. The smaller ones should not be absent from any flower garden, nor the larger species from the pleasure ground.

(j). The Escallonias are all valuable, being sure to thrive in any soil or situation. They are suitable for small ornamental hedges or breakwinds, and look well anywhere kept well clipped.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

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HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in feet. s. d.					Height in feet. s. d.									
E.F.	EUGENIA apiculata (a)	..	5	2	0	E.F.	HIBISCUS heterophyllus	..	18	1	6			
E.F.	..	buxifolia	..	3	2	0	D.F.	..	mutabilis	..	15	1	6	
E.F.	..	Mitchellii	..	16	2	6	E.F.	..	flore pleno	..	10	1	6	
E.F.	..	Ugni	..	3	2	0	E.G.F.	..	rosa sinensis (f)	..	5	1	7	
E.	..	uniflora	..	20	2	6	E.G.F.	..	splendidus	..	10	1	6	
E.H.	EUONYMUS Japonicus	..	12	1	6	E.G.F.	..	flore pleno	..	3	2	6		
E.H.	..	variegatus	..	12	1	6	E.G.F.	..	luteo	..	3	2	6	
E.H.	..	latifolius	..	12	2	6	D.H.F.	..	Syracus alba magnatus	..	5	1	0	
E.H.	..	radicans	..	4	2	6	D.H.F.	..	..	in variety	..	..	1	0
E.S.G.F.	EUPHORBIA fulgens	..	6	5	0	D.G.F.	HYDRANGEA Hortensis (x)	..	4	1	0			
E.S.G.F.	..	splendens	..	6	1	6	D.G.F.	..	..	variegata	..	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	..	Butcherii	..	4	1	6	D.G.F.	..	..	Japonica	..	4	1	0
E.F.	EUPOMATIA laurina (b)	..	12	2	6	E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittosporoides	..	15	1	0			
D.H.	FAGUS sylvatica (Beech)	..	60	1	6	D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda	..	3	1	0			
E.	FICUS Australis	..	60	1	6	D.F.	..	Japonicum	..	5	1	0		
E.S.	..	elastica (India rubber)	..	30	..	D.F.	..	monogynum	..	4	1	0		
E.	..	lucida	..	60	1	6	E.H.	ILEX Altaclarensis	..	12	3	6		
E.	..	macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig) (c)	100	1	6	E.H.	..	acutifolium (common holly)	..	20	2	0		
E.	..	obtusata	..	60	1	6	E.H.	..	..	alba marginata	..	10	3	6
E.S.	..	sanguinervis [Cooperii]	..	15	3	6	E.H.	..	..	aurea	..	10	3	6
E.G.F.	GARDENIA florida flore pleno (d)	..	6	1	0	E.H.	..	..	cornuta	..	8	1	6	
E.G.F.	..	..	3	7	6	E.	..	..	furcata	..	10	5	0	
E.G.F.	..	Fortuni	..	4	1	6	E.	..	..	opaca	..	25	2	6
E.G.F.	..	radicans	..	1	1	0	E.	..	..	Paraguayensis	..	12	2	6
E.G.F.	..	..	1	3	6	E.	..	..	Shepherdii	..	10	5	0	
E.G.F.	..	Thunbergiana	..	6	3	6	E.	..	..	..	..	6	2	0
E.	GLOCHIDION Australe	..	12	2	6	E.G.F.	ILICUM anisatum	..	5	2	3			
E.F.	GOLDFUSSIA anysophylla	..	3	1	0	E.G.F.	INDIGOFERA Australis	..	5	2	1	6		
E.F.	GREVILLEA Fosteri	..	4	2	6	E.F.	..	..	decora	..	2	1	6	
E.F.	..	Hilli	..	20	2	6	E.F.	INGA hamatoxylon	..	10	3	6		
E.F.	..	juniparina	..	5	2	0	E.F.	..	pulcherrima	..	15	2	6	
E.F.	..	longifolia	..	6	2	0	E.F.	JASMINUM fruticans (yellow jasmine)	..	8	1	0		
E.F.	..	robusto (e)	..	100	2	0	E.S.G.F.	JOCHROMA tubulosa	..	8	1	0		
E.F.	HABROTHAMNUS elegans	..	6	1	0	E.	JUSTICIA Adhatoda	..	8	1	0			
E.F.	..	fascicularis	..	4	1	0	E.G.F.	..	carnea	..	2 1/2	1	0	
D.F.	HAMELIA patens	..	10	1	6	E.F.	..	cydonifolia	..	4	1	0		
E.F.	HASTINGIA coccinea	..	10	2	0	E.G.F.	..	flavescens	..	3	1	6		
E.	HELICIA ternifolia (Queensland Nut)	..	10	3	6	E.G.F.	..	flavicoxa	..	3	1	6		
E.F.	HELIOTROPUM Peruvianum	..	2	1	0	E.G.F.	..	splendens	..	3	1	0		
E.F.	..	trionphe de Leigh	..	4	1	0	E.G.F.	KALOSANTHES coccinea (crassula)	..	1 1/2	1	6		
E.F.	..	Voltaireanum	..	2	1	0	D.H.F.	KERRIA Japonica	..	3	1	0		
E.F.	HETEROPTERIS nitida	..	4	5	0	D.H.F.	..	flore pleno	..	3	1	6		
E.G.F.	HIBISCUS Cooperi	..	4	2	6	D.H.F.	LAGERSTREMLIA Reginae	..	20	1	0			
						D.H.F.	..	..	alba	..	12	1	0	

(a) The Eugénias are handsome, shining-leaved shrubs, with pretty myrtle-like blossoms, and most of them bear pretty-looking fruit, which is wholesome and pleasant to the taste, somewhat resembling the purple guava in flavour. All are useful for ornamental, thriving in almost any soil or situation, requiring little attention when once established.

(b) This is a beautiful, free-growing, scandent shrub—we might almost say, climber—with remarkable brilliant shining leaves and pretty double-cream-coloured flowers, exhaling a powerful but pleasant aromatic odour somewhat similar to the magnolia, to which it is botanically allied. It is a native of bushes on the coast of this colony from Illawarra northwards. It would form a pleasant-looking and an agreeable plant to cover a garden arbour. Culture easy; growth rapid.

(c) Amongst the species of this genus the Moreton Bay Fig takes the lead in popularity, and of all trees for planting in large grounds. It in time forms an enormous tree, and thrives anywhere: natural specimens have been measured having a circumference of ninety feet round the trunk near the ground. We think this tree is much too generally planted in excess. A few good specimens are plenty for any general plantation. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens is sufficient. Some of the others are quite as good (many think better), and should be planted for the sake of variety. We object to so many being planted, because they soon monopolise the ground and starve out most other trees in their vicinity. The native figs are all remarkable for their brilliant foliage, and they

far surpass all other Australian trees for shade as well as dimension. Owing to the abundant shade they give, the large trees in their natural jungles have on their branches many large specimens of epiphytals ferns. Whilst fig trees are young they should be trained to one stem for a considerable height, because as they attain age the branches incline downwards. No plantation of any extent should be without a few of these noble trees.

(d) Gardenias are favourites in the flower garden. Their foliage is good, their flowers pretty and extremely fragrant. They are of easy culture, either in the open ground, or in pots or tubs for the conservatory.

(e) Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the other Grevilleas are worthy a place for their singular and graceful habit.

(f) Rosa sinensis and its varieties are always gay with brilliant scarlet flowers; they seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

(g) Certainly this old and well-known favourite is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded from the sun its large corymbs of flowers will be blue; exposed and moderately dry places they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place. All the species are pretty and free-flowering, easily cultivated plants.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.	
E.F.	LAGUNARIA Patersoni (a)	40	1 6	D.H.G.F.	PRONIA Moutan	8	3 6
E.	LAURUS Australis	10	5 0	E.	PANAX elegans	20	2 6
E.	Ceylonica	15	2 6	E.	Murrayi	95	2 6
E.H.	nobilis (sweet bay)	30	2 0	D.H.F.	PAULOWNIA imperialis	15	2 6
E.	LIGUSTRUM Japonicum (b)	12	2 0	E.G.F.	PAVONIA coccinea	3	1 0
E.	" variegatum	8	2 6	E.H.F.	PHILADELPHUS coronarius	4	1 6
E.	" lucidum	20	2 6	E.H.F.	grandiflorus speciosissimus	4	2 6
D.H.	" vulgare (privet)	6	1 0	E.G.	PHORMIUM Colensoi	3	3 6
E.	" spictatum	6	2 0	E.	" tenax	5	1 0
E.	" undulatum	6	2 0	E.	" variegata	7	10 6
D.H.	LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (tulip tree)	60	3 6	E.	PHOTINIA glabra	10	8 6
E.	LOPHOSTEMON microphylla	50	2 0	E.	" serrulata	10	2 6
E.F.	LYCIUM rigidum	4	1 6	E.	PISONIA grandis	5	2 6
E.F.	MAGNOLIA ananæfolia (c)	8	2 0	E.	PITHICOLBIUM umbrosum	20	1 6
D.H.F.	" bicolor	4	1 6	E.	PITTOSPORUM eugenoides	15	1 6
D.H.F.	" conspicua	20	1 6	E.	" lucidum	12	1 6
D.H.F.	" grandiflora	25	2 6	E.H.F.	" Tobira	10	2 6
D.H.F.	" gracilis	5	1 6	E.H.	" " variegata	6	3 6
D.H.F.	" Yulan	20	1 6	E.F.	" undulatum	25	1 6
E.G.S.F.	MELASTOMA heteromala	4	2 0	D.H.	PLATANUS Orientalis (plane tree)	50	1 6
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica	4	2 0	E.	PLECTRONIA ventosa	20	3 6
E.F.	METROSIDEROS robusta	60	3 6	E.G.F.	PLUMBAGO Capensis	5	1 0
E.F.	" tomentosus	25	2 0	E.G.F.	" Larpenæ	1	1 0
E.S.G.F.	MEYENIA erecta	3	2 6	E.S.G.F.	" rosea	3	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" alba	2	3 6	E.F.	" Zeylanica	8	1 0
E.G.F.	MURRAYA exotica	8	2 6	D.S.G.F.	POINSETTIA pulcherrima	12	1 6
E.G.F.	MURALTIA Heisteria	4	1 6	E.G.F.	POLYGALA cordifolia	4	2 6
E.	MYROXYLON pereira (Balsam of Peru)	15	3 6	E.G.F.	" grandiflora	6	1 6
E.	MYOPORUM ellipticum	15	1 0	E.G.F.	" grandis	5	2 6
E.	MYRSINE variable	8	2 0	E.F.	" myrtifolia	6	1 0
E.G.	MYRTUS communis	6	2 0	E.F.	" speciosa	8	1 0
E.G.	" Romanus	4	2 6	D.H.	POPULUS argentia (poplar)	40	1 0
E.	" tomentosus	6	3 6	D.H.	" dilatata	70	1 0
E.	NANDINA domestica	5	1 0	D.H.	" tremula	50	1 0
E.F.	NERIUM album	12	1 0	E.	PROTEA mellifera	12	2 6
E.F.	" alba pleno	10	2 6	E.H.F.	PRUNUS mahaleb	20	2 6
E.	" splendens	20	1 0	D.	PUNICA granatum (pomegranate)	10	1 6
E.	OLEA Americana	20	2 6	D.F.	" " flore pleno	10	1 6
E.	" acuminata	25	2 6	D.F.	" " alba	10	1 6
E.	" fragrans	3	3 6	D.F.	" Legrellii	6	2 0
E.	" sativa (d)	25	1 6	D.F.	" granatum nana	5	2 0
E.	OMALANTHUS populifolia	8	1 0	D.H.F.	PYRUS aucuparia (mountain ash)	30	2 6
E.	OSMANTHUS ilicifolius	6	2 6	D.H.F.	" Japonica	8	1 6
E.	" " variegatus	6	3 6	D.H.	QUERCUS Castanea	60	5 0
E.	OXLEYA Xanthoxylon	15	2 6	D.H.	" Cerris	50	2 6

(a). This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea-breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it like most other trees. At Norfolk Island, of which it is a native, the writer has seen it on the windward side of the island, growing in some places as solitary specimens, and in groups, thriving better than those seen in more sheltered situations. It is there known as the White Oak, and used for boat knees, being the only wood on the island fit for that purpose, and only those having grown exposed are used. In this colony they have been found to stand the trying effects of our south-easterly winds, at such localities as Coogee and Randwick, better than any other tree, except, perhaps, its compatriot the Norfolk Island Pine. The tree is also well suited to the pleasure ground, the whole aspect being distinct from any other. The foliage is of brownish silvery green, and the flowers are pretty, rose-coloured, and hibiscus-like.

(b). Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flower beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. *Vulgare* is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

(c). All the species of magnolia deserve a place in every garden with pretensions to the ornamental. *Grandiflora* is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much

admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Their large tulip-like blossoms, in great profusion, expand in early Spring, before the leaves appear; and when the trees are large, and dry dead-looking branches are thus, as it were, magically clothed with showy blossoms of various hues, their appearance is in the highest degree picturesque. *Anonæfolia* is a pretty, shining-leaved shrub or tree, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine. All of the species thrive with small attention, and are not nice about soil or situation.

(d). The European Olive is a handsome tree, interesting from associations. They are very hardy, and make a first-rate shelter, in strong land. Various fruiting varieties exist in the colony, and many of them have produced abundant crops for years past. Oil of extraordinary fine quality has been produced, as well as pickled fruit, but as yet there are no large plantations; although there can be no doubt that eventually this will be a great Olive country, the dryness of our climate being favourable. The Olive will grow in any soil but impervious clay, unless this be first adequately drained; it is very impatient of cold and wet at the roots. We may remark that although the Olive will grow wonderfully in rich alluvial soils, it will not produce fruit well, and if it produces any, it will be of an inferior quality. The best kind for shelter or ornamental hedges, is the one known as the small-fruited or Wild Olive.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

			Height in feet. s. d.						Height in feet. s. d.		
E.H.	QUERCUS	Leucombiana ..	30	1	6	E.F.	STENOCARPUS	salignus ..	8	2	6
D.H.	"	pedunculata (English Oak) ..	60	1	6	E.S.F.	SOLANDRA	grandiflora ..	15	2	6
E.H.	"	Suber (cork oak) ..	35	3	6	E.S.F.	"	laevis ..	4	2	6
D.H.	"	tinctoria ..	70	2	6	E.	STERCULEA	heterophylla (c) ..	30	2	6
E.H.	"	virens ..	40	2	0	E.G.F.	SWAINSONIA	Greyana ..	4	2	6
E.G.F.	RAPHIOLEPIS	Indica ..	4	2	6	E.G.F.	"	Osbornii ..	2	2	6
E.F.	RHODODENDRON	arborea ..	8	3	6	E.G.F.	"	pulchella ..	3	2	0
E.F.	"	Cavour ..	8	3	6	E.	SYNCARPIA	laurifolia (c) ..	150	2	0
E.F.	"	Gibsonii ..	8	2	6	D.H.F.	SYRINGA	vulgaris (Hilac) ..	12	1	6
E.F.	"	ponticum ..	8	2	6	E.F.	TECOMA	Capensis (d) ..	12	1	6
E.F.	"	roseum ..	8	2	6	E.F.	"	fulva ..	4	1	0
E.	RIVIN	laevis ..	12	2	6	E.F.	"	stans ..	12	2	6
D.	RHUS	lævigata ..	15	2	6	E.F.	"	pulchra ..	8	2	0
D.	"	rhodanthema ..	15	2	6	E.F.	"	velutina ..	15	2	6
D.	"	succedania ..	10	2	6	E.F.	TELOPEA	speciosissima ..	10	2	6
D.H.F.	ROBINIA	hispida ..	3	2	0	E.F.	TEMPLETONIA	glauca ..	2	2	6
E.G.F.	ROCHEA	obliqua ..	2	3	6	E.	THEA	Bohea ..	8	2	6
E.G.F.	"	perfoliata alba ..	3	3	6	E.F.	THYRSACANTHUS	rutilans ..	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	RONDELETIA	anomala ..	1½	2	0	D.H.	TILIA	Europæa (Linden) ..	50	2	0
E.S.G.F.	"	speciosa ..	3	3	6	E.	TRISTANIA	nerifolia ..	25	2	6
E.S.G.F.	"	versicolor ..	4	3	6	D.H.	ULMUS	campestris (English elm) ..	80	2	0
E.	ROYENA	lucida ..	6	2	6	E.	"	Chinensis (Chinese elm) ..	30	2	6
E.G.F.	RUSSELLIA	juncæa ..	6	1	6	E.H.	"	montana (Wych elm) ..	40	1	6
E.G.F.	"	multiflora ..	6	1	0	E.F.	VERONICA	gracilis ..	5	1	0
E.	RUBUS	Eglanteria ..	10	1	0	E.G.F.	"	Hendersonii ..	4	1	0
E.	RUSCUS	latifolius ..	1½	1	6	E.G.F.	"	variegata ..	3	2	6
D.H.	SALIX	aurea (a) ..	40	1	0	E.F.	"	speciosa ..	2	2	0
D.H.	"	Babylonica ..	60	2	0	E.G.F.	"	spectabilis ..	2	2	0
D.H.	"	Helix ..	10	1	0	E.G.F.	VERTICORDIA	Brownii (e) ..	2	2	6
D.H.	"	Hoffmaniana ..	30	1	0	E.F.	VIBURNUM	Chinensis ..	8	1	6
D.H.	"	laurina ..	8	1	0	E.F.	"	macrocephalum ..	6	2	6
D.H.	"	Russelliana ..	40	1	0	E.F.	"	odoratissima ..	8	2	0
E.	SALVIA	aurea ..	5	2	0	E.F.	"	punctatum ..	6	1	0
D.H.	SAMBUCUS	racemosus ..	12	2	6	D.H.F.	"	opulus (f) ..	10	1	6
E.	SANCHEZIA	nobilis variegata ..	3	3	6	E.H.F.	"	tinus ..	10	1	6
E.	SAPOTA	Australis ..	30	2	0	E.H.F.	"	lucidum ..	10	1	6
E.	SLOANEA	Australis ..	12	5	0	E.H.F.	"	suspensum ..	15	2	0
D.H.F.	SPIRÆA	corymbosa ..	5	1	6	D.H.	VITEX	agnus castus ..	6	2	0
D.F.	"	Bella ..	2½	1	6	E.	"	littoralis ..	25	2	0
D.F.	"	Douglasii ..	3	1	6	E.F.	XANTHORRHEA	sorts from ..	1 to 15	2	0
D.F.	"	grandiflora ..	4	3	6	E.F.	YUCCA	filamentosa ..	4	2	0
D.H.F.	"	prunifolia ..	4	1	0	E.F.	"	alcefolia ..	2	2	0
D.H.F.	"	flore pleno ..	4	1	6	E.F.	"	variegata ..	3	7	6
E.F.	STENOCARPUS	Cunninghamii ..	25	2	6	E.F.	"	gloriosa ..	12	2	0

(a) *Salix Babylonica*, the well-known Weeping Willow, needs no description here, further than to remark it thrives best in light moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species of *Salix* are worth a place in ornamental grounds, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers, for the basket maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land, but they have not as yet been planted to any considerable extent.

(b) *Sterculea heterophylla*, also known as the Kurrajong, and the Rattletrap Tree, is well worth a place in any plantation for its singular habit, and altogether distinct aspect. The roots are succulent, and formed one of the favourite vegetables of the Aborigines. It was called Rattletrap from the noise made by the loud rattle of the dry seed pods coming in contact, when the branches are agitated by the wind. One of our prettiest districts takes its name from the Kurrajong.

(c) *Syncarpia laurifolia*, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, for which it is well adapted, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine

dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree, as single specimens in a park. It is also one of the few native trees that afford good shade for cattle.

(d) All the *Tecomas* are showy, free-flowering shrubs. *Capensis* may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.

(e) This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated. It is a native of Swan River, and remarkable as the chief garden favourite of our native bee.

(f) *Viburnum opulus*, Guelder Rose, or Snow Ball tree, ought to be in every flower garden. It succeeds well in our climate, and requires good soil, but little attention, and when in flower is very attractive. All the other species are first-class flowering shrubs, thriving well in good strong soil, and withstanding exposed situations. *Tinus* or the Lauristine, is a well-known and admired flowering shrub in English gardens.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

This list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

			Height in feet.		s.	d.				Height in feet.		s.	d.
H.D.	AMPELOPSIS hederacea (a) ..	..	20	1	6		E.	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba ..	..	4	2	6	
E.G.	BEAUMONTIA grandiflora ..	..	20	3	6		E.	HEDERA helix (ivy) (f) ..	..	40	1	6	
E.H.	BIGNONIA capreolata (b) ..	..	15	2	0		E.	.. ..	..	40	1	6	
D.	.. Chamberleana ..	..	40	2	0		E.	.. ..	..	20	1	0	
E.H.	.. chirera ..	..	20	3	6		E.	.. ..	..	10	2	6	
E.	.. Lindleyana ..	..	15	2	0		E.	.. ..	..	10	1	0	
E.	.. Tweediana ..	..	20	1	6		E.	.. ..	..	10	1	6	
E.H.	.. venusta ..	..	20	2	0		E.	HEXICENTRIS coccinea ..	..	50	2	0	
E.W.	BUGAINVILLEA glabra (c) ..	..	16	2	6		E.	HOYA Australis ..	..	2	2	6	
D.W.	.. ..	..	20	3	6		E.G.W.	.. Bella ..	..	10	2	0	
D.W.	.. ..	..	25	2	6		E.G.W.	.. ..	..	15	2	6	
D.H.	CALISTEGIA pubescens ..	..	4	1	6		E.G.W.	.. ..	..	20	2	6	
E.	CANAVALLIA Bonariensis (d) ..	..	50	2	6		E.G.W.	.. ..	..	8	5	0	
D.	CEROPEGIA elegans ..	..	15	2	6		E.H.	IPOMÆA Learii (g) ..	..	25	1	0	
D.	CHIMOCARPUS pentaphyllus ..	..	10	1	0		E.	JASMINUM gracile ..	..	3	2	0	
D.	CISSUS discolor ..	..	4	2	6		E.	.. ..	..	15	2	0	
D.	.. heterophyllum variegatus ..	..	3	1	0		E.G.W.	.. ..	..	16	2	6	
E.G.	CLERODENDRON fallax ..	..	2	3	6		E.G.W.	.. ..	..	6	2	6	
E.G.	.. ..	..	5	5	0		E.	LARDIZABALA triternata ..	..	20	2	6	
D.G.H.	CLEMATIS Sieboldii ..	..	4	3	6		E.	LONICERA aurea variegata ..	..	10	1	6	
D.G.H.	.. Fortunii ..	..	5	5	0		E.	.. ..	..	15	1	0	
E.H.	.. microphylla ..	..	4	2	6		E.	.. ..	..	25	1	6	
E.H.	COBÆA scandens ..	..	20	2	6		E.	.. ..	..	10	2	0	
E.W.G.	COLUMNÆA scandens ..	..	5	2	0		E.	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum ..	..	6	2	0	
E.W.G.	.. Schiediana ..	..	2	2	0		E.G.	MANETTIA glabra (h) ..	..	4	1	6	
E.G.W.	COMERETUM purpureum ..	..	10	3	6		D.	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens ..	..	25	2	0	
E.	.. ..	..	25	1	6		E.	MAURANDYA alba ..	..	10	1	6	
E.	.. ..	..	10	1	6		E.	.. ..	..	15	1	6	
E.G.	GELSEMIUM sempervirens ..	..	4	1	6		E.	.. ..	..	10	1	6	
E.	GERANIUM hederifolium ..	..	2	1	0		E.W.	PASSIFLORA alata (i) ..	..	20	2	6	
E.	.. ..	..	2	1	6		E.W.	.. ..	..	20	2	6	

(a). The Virginian Creeper, a well known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and of easy culture.

(b). All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden or pleasure ground, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen, on a trellis or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large masses of bright orange-coloured flowers. Chamberleana is also a fast grower, and in situations which suit it, will spread, if permitted, to an immense distance, reaching from tree top to tree top, if it can find them sufficiently near, for hundreds of yards. They all delight in good, rich soil.

(c). Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; in good soil they may be trained to cover walls or gables of buildings of any size or height, and are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile or upwards.

(d). This plant has scarcely an equal in extent, or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. It leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, while bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers peep from amongst them like "rubies set in emeralds." Planted near rough walls, or unsightly fences, this plant will, in an incredibly short time, completely hide them.

(e). Climbing Fig. This plant is very useful for covering objects of unsightly appearance, such as walls or out-buildings, trunks of large trees or ugly rocks. It requires no training, finding its way in such places without assistance, clinging to anything it meets like ivy. When planted against a wall it soon finds its way to the top, however high, and on its way spreads itself about in all directions, and clings so closely and prettily that it may be compared to leaves painted upon it. However, when it attains age, it changes in appearance, the leaves get larger, and the plant gets more bushy;

it is then not so pretty as it was during seven or eight years after planting. Altogether, this plant is an improvement upon ivy, which is used for like purposes so largely in the old country.

(f). Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere, and associations render them interesting to all who have seen, or read descriptions of rural scenery in Britain.

(g). These Ipomeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very large showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space if permitted to do so, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences to intercept disagreeable views, forming at the same time much admired objects; soil and situation not important.

(h). Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower-border or the conservatory. Its nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, stamp it at once as a general favourite. It is of easy culture, either in pot or border, and appears to best advantage trained on a wire trellis, ball or balloon shaped, about three feet high. A dry bush may be used instead of the trellis.

(i). Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit: edulis is a common fruit in our markets. The other fruit-bearing species are *alata*, *Decasneana*, and *quadrangularis*, but being less hardy are not so well known. Their fruit is considered much finer than the former; the last-named species is the famous granadilla so much esteemed in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. To fruit them well, they should be grown and trained upon a north wall, in a warm and sheltered situation. They will, however, produce their beautiful flowers, in other situations where fruit cannot be expected.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS—continued.

		Height in feet.	s.	d.			Height in feet.	s.	d.
E.W.	PASSIFLORA Decaisneana..	30	2	6	E.	TACSONIA ignea ..	20	1	0
E.	" edulis ..	30	1	6	E.	" Morti ..	20	2	0
E.W.	" quadrangularis (<i>Granadilla</i>) ..	30	2	6	E.	TECOMA Australis ..	20	2	6
E.W.	" racemosa ..	20	3	6	E.	" Capensis ..	8	1	6
E.W.	PTREIA volubilis ..	10	3	6	D.	" grandiflora ..	30	2	0
E.	RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides ..	6	2	0	E.	" jasminoides ..	20	2	0
E.	" variegata ..	3	2	6	E.	" alba ..	20	2	6
E.	SOLANUM jasminoides ..	25	1	6	E.G.	THUNBERGIA alata..	6	1	6
E.	SOLLYA heterophylla ..	3	1	6	E.	" laurifolia ..	15	2	6
E.G.W.	STEPHANOTUS floribunda (a) ..	20	3	6	D.	WISTARIA sinensis (b) ..	20	2	0
E.	STIGMAPHYLON ciliatum ..	20	2	0	D.	" alba ..	20	2	6
E.	TACSONIA manicata ..	40	2	0					

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS.

ABBREVIATIONS: T., tender; P., for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise.

The description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists, it has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as cottage gardens. The selection is not so easy a task as at first sight it may appear, for many very nice plants have been left out for no other reason than to shorten it, at the same time leaving out nothing that would greatly diversify the selection without something left in would do so equally as well, with more general appreciation, or better chance of suiting the largest number of localities. Taste may vary or differ with respect to some, but it is thought desirable to make the best list we can without multiplying names, and thereby casting the trouble of selecting upon our friends, whom we again remind that we can supply any others that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

					s.	d.							s.	d.
	ACANTHUS mollis ..	..	..	..	1	6	T.P.	BEGONIA Madame Wagner ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	ACHILLEA millifolia ..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	" manicata ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	" aurea ..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	" Queen Victoria ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
T.P.	ECHMEA bicolor ..	..	..	..	2	6		" and several other varieties from ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
T.P.	" fulgens ..	..	..	..	3	6		BELLIS perennis (<i>daisy</i>) varieties ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
T.	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata ..	..	..	..	1	6	T.P.	BILBERGIA gigantia ..	..	..	..	..	5	0
T.	" Herbstii ..	..	..	..	2	6	T.P.	" grandiflora ..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus ..	..	..	..	1	6	T.P.	BLETIA Tankervillea ..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	" variegatus ..	..	..	..	2	0		BOCCONIA cordata ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	ALPINIA nutans ..	..	..	..	1	0		" Japonica ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	ALTERNANTHERA spathulata ..	..	..	..	1	6		BRYOPHYLLUM prolificum ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
	ANDROPOGON Schoenantha (<i>lemon grass</i>) ..	..	..	..	1	6		" capitatum ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
	ANEMONE Japonica ..	..	..	..	2	0		CACALIA crassulifolia ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
	ANTIOZANTHUS flavida ..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	CALANTHE varatrifolia ..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (for edgings) ..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	CALADIUM amabile ..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties ..	..	..	..	1	6		CAMPANULA grandis ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	ARTANEMA fimbriata ..	..	..	..	1	6		" nobilis ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	ARUM, of sorts, from ..	..	..	..	1	0		" pentagonia ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
T.P.	BEGONIA HENDERSONII ..	..	..	..	1	6		CANNA Lutea ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
T.P.	" Ingramii ..	..	..	..	1	6		" Warezwiegii ..	..	..	..	..	1	6

(a) Stephanotus is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. To obtain a good specimen it requires good soil and careful training, because it makes few branches, and, if long neglected, it is difficult to get into shape again. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters. No greenhouse is considered furnished without a Stephanotus floribunda.

(b) Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and so strikingly unlike any other, that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soils it grows to an enormous size and length. (The writer of this note has seen a specimen originally planted to train up the verandah posts of a large house; the verandah has fallen into decay, and the roof is now

supported by the stems of the Wistaria, some of which must be at least a foot in diameter.) The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring, and this plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. Sometimes it flowers during the summer, and looks well with leaves and flowers intermingled. It may, by pruning, be grown so as to support itself like a tree, and as such it has a very good effect, forming, when in spring flower, a tree of blue as high and as broad as you choose to train it, and at other times it is by no means an object to be despised. The white variety has a similar habit, and, if desired, it may be grown with the species, so that the blue and white spikes of flowers may intermingle. Both are perfectly hardy, and thrive in most places.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—continued.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
	CEREUS flagelliformis (a)	2	0	T.	MARANTA arundinaceæ (arrowroot)	0	6
	" grandiflora	2	0	T.	" Portiana	5	0
	" Lowii	2	0	T.	" zehriana	3	6
	" Macdonaldii	2	0		MESEMBRYANTHEMUM album (e)	1	0
	" Mallison	1	6		" aurantiacum	1	0
	" speciosissimus	2	0		" aureum	1	0
	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (wallflower)	1	6		MIMULUS moschatus (musk)	1	0
	CHELIDONIUM majus (celandine)	1	0		" other species, from	1	0
	CHIRONIA floribunda	1	6		MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not)	1	0
	CHLIDANTHUS fragrans	1	0		" Azoricus	1	0
	DELPHINIUM formosum	2	0		PEONIA officinalis, varieties	2	6
	" Hendersonii	2	6		PENTSTEMON alba	1	0
	DICLYPTERA splendens	1	0		" Alphonse Karr	2	0
	" violacea	1	6		" azureum	1	6
	DIELYTRA spectabilis	2	6		" rubra	1	0
	DIGITALIS, varieties	1	0		" violacea	1	0
P.	EPIPHYLLUM Bridgesii (b)	2	6		PITCARNA punicea	2	6
P.	" Russelliana	2	6		" pyramidalis	2	6
P.	" Snowi	2	6		PLATICODON chinensis alba	1	6
P.	" spectabilis	2	6		" cœrulea	1	6
P.	" truncatum	2	6		PLATYCERUM alaicorne	2	6
P.	" violaceum	3	6		" grande	5	0
P.	" Ackermani	1	6		POLYANTHUS, varieties	1	0
P.	" Jenkinsonii	1	6		PRIMULA elatior (oxlip)	1	0
	" speciosum	1	6		" prenitens (Chinese primrose)	2	0
	FARFUGIUM grande	1	6		" veris (cowslip)	1	0
	FUNKIA cœrulea	1	6		" vulgaris (common primrose)	1	0
	" Japonica	1	6		" rubra pleno (double red)	1	6
	GERANIUM triste	1	0		" " (double lilac)	2	0
	GEUM coccineum	1	0		" " (double white)	2	0
P.T.	GLORIOSA superba	1	6		" " (double yellow)	2	0
P.T.	" Plantii	1	0		RICHARDIA Æthiopica (Ethiopian lily)	1	0
P.T.	GLOXINIA, good collection, from	1	0		SALVIA coccinea	1	6
	GYNERIUM argentum (pampas grass) (c)	2	0		" barbata	1	6
	HEDYSARIUM coronarium	1	6		" Mexicana	1	0
	HEMEROCALLIS fulvida	1	0		" patens	2	6
	HETROCENTRUM roseum	1	6		" splendens	1	6
	IRIS pseudo acorus (d)	1	0		SAPONARIA officinalis	1	6
	" subiflora	1	0		SCUTELLARIA Ventenati	1	0
	" Susiana	3	6		SEDUM Sieboldti	1	0
	" ziphioides	1	0		" variegata	1	6
	" other species and varieties, from	1	0		" sibiriforme	1	0
	LAVENDULA dentata	1	0		" spurium	1	0
	" spica	1	6		" ternifolium	1	0
	LIBONIA floribunda	1	6		SEMPERVIVUM sp.	1	6
	LINUM trigynum	1	6		SIPHOCAMPYLUS coccinea	2	6
	LOBELIA Paxtoni	1	0		SPIGILIA Marilandica	2	0
	" several herbaceous varieties	1	6		STAPELIA stellaris	1	0
	LYCHNIS Chalcedonica	1	6		STATICE bellidifolia	1	0
	" flosculi	1	0		" Bondueli	2	6

(a). The Cactus tribe has been much neglected in this colony of late years. Why, we cannot tell, unless it is because they are too easily cultivated—a very bad reason. Few plants excel them in beauty whilst in flower, and their grotesque habits, when not, render them curious, if not handsome. All the species of Cactus can be cultivated either in pots or the open ground, with a little protection in winter if the situation be a cold one, or without if it be warm. They may be grown well in pots on a stand, in a verandah with a northerly aspect, giving them abundant water while in a growing state, and withholding it when at rest. They all require staking, to prevent them laying on the ground, and top-dressing once a year, and re-potting shortly after flowering. Little more attention is required to induce them to display abundantly their gorgeous flowers.

(δ). Epiphyllums are the gems of the Cactus tribe. The hues of their flowers are various and rich, and the whole plant is elegant in habit. The truncated varieties are rather more delicate than the others. Nothing can surpass these plants in beauty when arranged close to the dwelling-house, in a verandah, on a stand near the

entrance, or in the hall, or in a room. Their culture is simple.

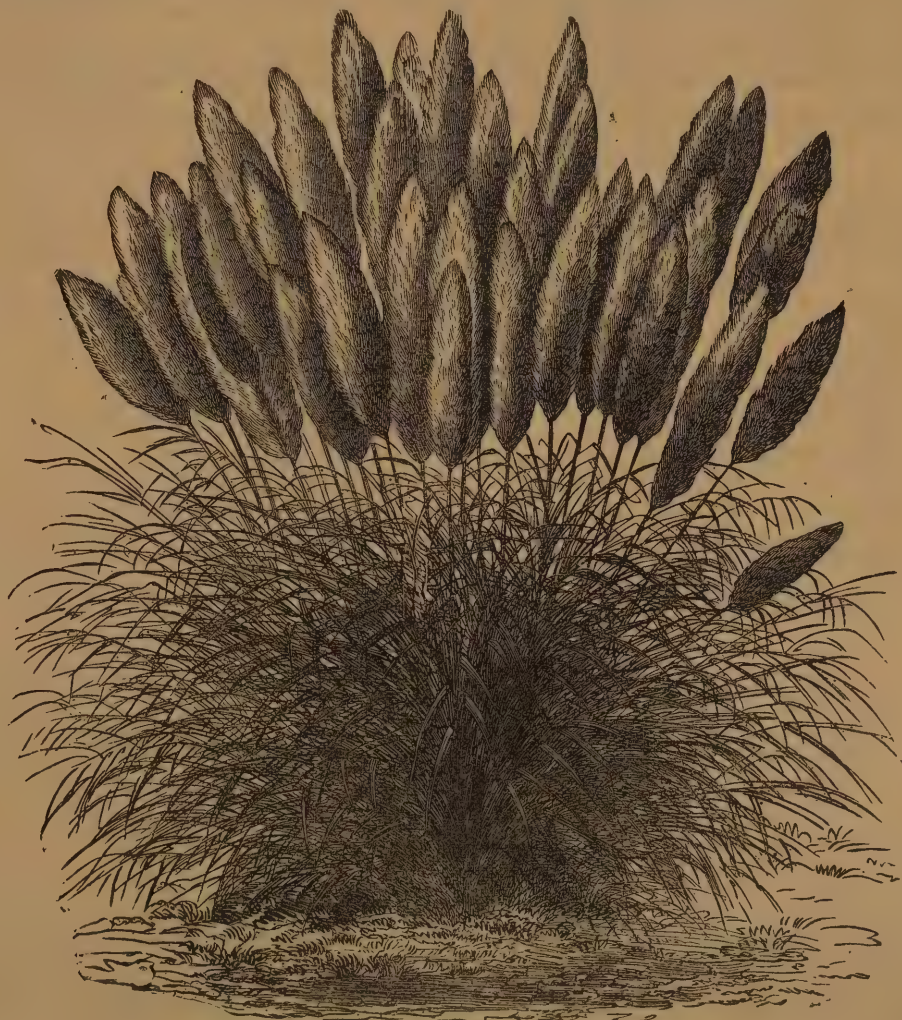
(c). Pampas grass forms a very striking feature in gardens or pleasure grounds. None should be without a few specimens.

(d). All the Irises are handsome, and are never out of place wherever they may be planted. Most of them are of easy culture. *Susiana* is as remarkable as it is handsome. Its flowers are very large, having a bluish white for its ground, and so covered with dark brown spots, that at a short distance it appears black. This Iris is a great favourite, but it is rather uncommon and scarce, for if not well looked after when it has flowered it is apt to be lost. Since it was first known here it has been necessary to re-import it, the bulbs having become extinct in the colony. It need not, however, be lost if it be not forgotten after blooming.

(e). Mesembryanthems suit this climate well; will grow on rockwork, or any other part of the garden, and when in flower offer a dazzling display of colour, from white to pink, scarlet and orange. No plant withstands poor soil and hot dry situations better than these. There should be a place for them in every garden, large or small.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—*continued.*

						<i>s. d.</i>							<i>s. d.</i>	
	STATICE	brassicifolia	..	..	..	2	6	TRADESCANTIA	discolor	..	..	..	2	0
	"	Dicksoni	..	..	..	2	6	"	"	variegata	..	..	2	6
	"	Halfordii	..	..	..	2	6	"	"	picta	..	..	1	6
	"	pseudo armenia	..	..	..	1	0	TRITOMA	uvaria	..	..	..	1	0
P.	STREPTOCARPUS	biflorus	..	..	..	1	6	TUSSELAGO	Farfara	..	..	..	1	0
P.	"	polyanthus	..	..	..	1	6	TYDIA	splendens	..	..	..	1	9
P.	"	Rexii	..	..	..	2	0	UMBILICUS	strictus	..	..	..	1	9
	TETRANEMA	Mexicana	..	..	..	1	0	VIOLA	cerulea (violet)	..	..	..	0	6
P.T.	TORENIA	Asiatica	..	..	..	1	6	"	"	flore pleno (double violet)	..	..	1	0
P.T.	"	pulchella	..	..	..	1	6	"	"	alba	..	..	0	6
	TRACHELIUM	ceruleum	..	..	..	1	6	"	"	tricolor (heartsease)	..	..	1	0



GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (PAMPAS GRASS). 2s. EACH.

COLOURED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Or variegated and coloured-leaved plants much notice has been taken of late years; and they certainly are very attractive. One advantage they possess over other plants is that they are constant in their beauty, and at all times and seasons ready for display; no bud or flower has to be waited for. When once a leaf is put forth its beauty appears and remains until its time for decay arrives.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse displays these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class; flowering plants appear out of place beside them, and take away from, rather than add to, the fine effect of a skillfully arranged exhibition.

So great has been the demand for plants of this description in Europe that it seems almost a mania, and new species command fabulous prices. The Islands of the Pacific are being ransacked for them, and new species are continually being brought to light. Many of these find their way to Sydney, so that in a year or two more many will be added to our Nurserymen's lists, and our powers of display greatly increased.

The different hues, the lights and shades, the grotesque markings of some, and the metallic bronze, silver, and gold of others, afford to the spectator a spectacle that he can scarcely realize—that he is beholding nature he cannot believe. Surely he is looking upon the work of a clever but eccentric artist. He manipulates but still doubts. Some new discovery in chemistry has enabled art to deceive him. But it is not so; the only art used in the display is the art of the gardener,—the only chemistry, nature's; and man's ingenuity has not yet discovered the *modus operandi*.

Many of these beautiful plants can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest. With the most simple appliances, they may be successfully grown and displayed on gala days in the best rooms or elsewhere, provided care be taken that they be not broken or injured by carelessness or too great exposure.

We hope ere long to see collections, small and large, of these wondrously beautiful plants in the possession of the humblest lover of nature's own delight—the garden.

ABBREVIATIONS:—G., for greenhouse culture; H., hardy near Sydney.

	s. d.		s. d.
ACALYPHA tricolor	2 6	G. GESNERIA cinnabarina	2 6
H. AGAPANTHUS umbellatus variegatus	2 6	G. " Gerardeana	2 6
G. H. ALOCASIA macrorrhiza variegata	3 6	G. " Zebrina	2 6
G. " " metallica	7 6	G. " " splendens	2 6
G. " " alba violacea	3 6	G. HIBISCUS Cooperii	2 6
G. " " argentea maculata	3 6	H. HYDRANGEA Hortensis variegata	3 6
H. AUCUBA Japonica	2 6	G. H. HOYA marginata	2 6
G. BEGONIA Rex	2 0	G. H. " tricolor	3 6
G. " sanguinea	1 6	H. ILEX aquifolium alba marginata	3 6
H. BIGNONIA argyrea violaceus	3 6	H. " " aurea	3 6
G. CALADIUM amabilis	3 6	G. IRESINE acuminata	1 6
G. " Bellemei	3 6	G. " Lindenii	1 6
G. " marmorata	2 6	H. LIGUSTRUM ovatifolium variegatum	2 6
G. " picta	3 6	H. LONICERA variegata	2 6
G. " rubra maculata	3 6	G. MARANTA variegata	5 0
G. " Wightii	2 6	G. " Zebrina	3 6
CISSUS discolor	2 6	H. PHORMIUM tenax variegata	2 6
" heterophyllum variegatum	1 6	H. PITTOSPORUM Tobira variegata	3 6
G. COLEUS Blumei	1 6	G. PIPEROMIA argyrea	3 6
G. " Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	H. POA trivalis argentea	2 6
G. " other varieties, from 1s. 6d. to	2 6	H. PELARGONIUM, zoned and tri-colored, in variety (see list), 1s. 6d. to	5 0
G. CROTON picta	5 0	H. YUCCA aloefolia variegata	7 6
G. DRACENA, several beautiful species, from	2 6		
H. GERANIUM hederifolium variegatum	2 6		

AZALEAS.

This splendid tribe of plants succeed admirably in a light peaty or sandy soil, and are fond of moisture. Dry, exposed situations are not suitable. If the selection is left to ourselves, we can supply twelve distinct varieties from 12s. to 18s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba, white	1 6	Eulalie van Geert, pink carmine spots	2 6
" Magna, large white	2 0	Exquisite, peach, pink veined, fine	2 0
Albertus, mottled pink	1 6	Magnifica, large deep purple	2 0
Amena, exceedingly small pink flower	2 0	Mortii, white shaded with cream	2 0
Atorubens, deep scarlet	1 6	Obtusifolia, purple	1 6
Carminata, scarlet spotted	2 0	Optima, rich crimson	2 0
Charlotte, rich orange crimson	2 0	Refulgens, rich crimson purple	2 0
Coloris nova, crimson magenta	2 6	Roi Leopold, fine salmon spotted	2 0
Conseina, large double purple	2 6	Rubra plena, scarlet, double and distinct	2 6
Crispiflora, rich rosy lake, petals reflexed and curiously frilled	2 6	Splendens, fine rosy salmon	1 6
Duchess of Nassau, pure white double	3 6	Stella, orange scarlet, stained violet	3 6
Dunbarii, rosy scarlet	1 6	Striata formosissima, white, rose stripes	2 0
Empress Eugene, rich pink	1 6	Vitata punctata, violet rose, veined, fine	2 6

CAMELLIAS.

THE Camellia is now represented in this Colony by many of the grandest forms of this beautiful flower. It cannot be surpassed as an ever-green flowering shrub, is perfectly hardy, is a profuse bloomer, and will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Care must be taken to place a few boughs over the plants for the first season; after that time they will be perfectly hardy. It will be seen that we have struck out many of the old pony centred varieties, as we do not think them worthy to be compared with the many fine sorts mentioned in our list. The difference of cost is very trifling, and it is extremely discouraging to wait a season in expectation of a fine flower and then be disappointed in discovering that we have only a worthless variety. Twelve distinct and beautiful varieties, 80s. to 60s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba pleno, double white, fine	3 6	Incarnata alba, soft blush	5 0
Albertus, carmine, white stripes	3 6	Isabella, large and handsome, white	3 6
Archduchess Augusta, fine red, blue veins, and white stripe at base of petal	5 0	Jubilee, delicate pink, rose stripes, splendid	3 6
Atrorubens, dark red	2 6	Lady Hume's blush, delicate flesh, fine	5 0
Aspasia, white, pink spots	3 6	Lavinia Maggi, white, crimson blotches	7 6
Bealii rosea, rosy crimson	5 0	Leda, delicate blush, almost white	2 6
Blanda, rose	2 6	Lowii, crimson, white stripe	2 6
Bonomiana, white stripes, splendid flower	7 6	Lombarda, very large shaded rose	2 6
Candidissima, white, fine	3 6	Leviathan, very large, rosy scarlet	3 6
Curvatifolia, white, fine striped	3 6	Miniata, crimson shaded, fine	5 0
Colvillii, flesh, carmine striped and pounced	3 6	Maria Theresa, blush, crimson spots	7 6
Countess of Orkney, white, striped carmine	5 0	Myrtifolia, dark rose, fine form	5 0
Countess of Derby, white striped rose	7 6	Nitida, fine rosy salmon	2 6
Comtesse Samailoff, rose, white stripe	3 6	Optima, rose and crimson	3 6
Cup of Beauty, white and rose striped, fine	7 6	Princess Frederick William, carnation striped, fine form	7 6
Daviesii, crimson, large imbricated	5 0	Queen Victoria, deep rose, white stripe	3 6
Donckelarii, scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Sansqua rosea, rose, small, very distinct	3 6
Faustina, white, striped carmine and rose	5 0	Speciosa, fine brilliant scarlet, white stripe	3 6
Fimbriata alba, splendid white fringed	5 0	Storzi, bright rose, mottled white	7 6
Henri Favre, salmon rose, fine shape	3 6	Traversii, imbricated, fine rose	5 0
Inbricata blush, fine	5 0	Valtearedo, rose, extra fine form	5 0
„ white, striped with rose	2 6	Variegata, rosy crimson and white	3 6
		Woodsi, scarlet and white	3 6

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

WE have greatly curtailed our list of Hybrid Perpetuals, and only mention the most desirable varieties, and those that have been proved to flower freely in our climate.

Our select list includes all shades of colour, from deep velvety crimson to a rosy pink. Every garden should possess a few good roses. The common china is very well in its way, but not to be compared with the grand flowers of a hybrid perpetual. 12s. to 18s. per dozen if selection is left to ourselves.

	s. d.		s. d.
Caroline de Sansal, deep blush, large and double	1 6	Jules Margottin, bright cherry colour, large and full	1 6
Colonel de Rougement, deep rose, very large and double	1 6	Lord Clyde, crimson, shaded purple	2 0
Emperor de Maroc, rich velvety crimson, fine	1 6	„ Macarlay, flowers variable, from scarlet crimson to plum	2 0
Eugene Appert, dark crimson and scarlet, fine	2 0	„ Raglan, crimson scarlet, large and double	1 6
Eveque de Nimes, purplish red, large and full, extra	2 0	Madame Furtado, rosy crimson, large and double	2 0
Geant de Batailles, rosy crimson, free bloomer	1 6	Paul's Queen Victoria, pale flesh, very fine	1 6
General Jacqueminot, brilliant crimson, scarlet cupped, fine	1 6	Souvenir de la Reine d'Anglet, large, bright rose, extra fine	2 0
John Hopper, splendid brilliant crimson, shaded	1 6		

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses, many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

	s. d.		s. d.
Blairii, splendid bright crimson	1 6	Gloire de Dijon, fawn, salmon-shaded, a strong grower	2 0
Chenedole, vivid crimson, fine form, extra	1 6	Madame Plantier, large clusters, pure white flowers	1 6
Compte de Paris, pale blush, large, superb	1 6	Madame Willermoz, white, shaded with salmon	1 0
Comtesse de Lacepede, clear light bluish, very fine	1 6	Mrs. Bosanquet, pale, flesh colour, fine	1 6
Cramoise Superieur, scarlet crimson, superb	1 6	Saffrano, shaded lemon, beautiful flower	1 6
Devoniensis, creamy white, constant, hardy	2 0	Thea, pure white, continuous bloomer	1 6
General Lamorieiere, crimson, superb cupped	1 6		

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL—*continued.*

BOURBON AND HYBRID BOURBON.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Charles Lawson, rose shaded, fine flower, extra	2 0	Paul's Prince Albert, deep red crimson	1 0
Coupe de Hebe, bright rosy pink, very beautiful	1 6	Queen, delicate, creamy salmon, superb	1 6
Louis Margottin, delicate satin rose, of exquisite form	2 6	Souvenir de la Malmaison, the best of its class, flesh	2 0
Paul Ricaut, a first-class flower, brilliant crimson	1 6		

DAMASK AND PROVENCE.

Cabbage, pink, an old favourite	1 6	York and Lancaster, white, striped, an old favourite	1 0
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BANKSIAN CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortunii, large white, very double	1 6	Banksia Yellow, large clusters, bright yellow	1 6
„ White, sweet scented, pure white	1 6	Fortunes Yellow, coppery yellow, uncommon colour	2 0

NOISETTE.

Aimee Vibert, pure white, fine	1 6	Marechal Neil, deep yellow, large, perfumed	2 6
Celine Forestier, yellow shaded	1 6	Solfaterre, large bright yellow, very fine	1 6
Cloth of Gold, best of its class, sulphur yellow	2 0	Triomphe de Rennes, canary yellow, very double	1 6
La Biche, white, flesh coloured in centre, very large, double	1 6		

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni, bright yellow, early bloomer	2 0	Persian Yellow, deep colour, fine form	2 6
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MOSS.

Celina, brilliant crimson, cupped	2 0	Lanei, large rosy crimson, fine	2 0
Etna, bright carmine, flowers in clusters	2 0	Scarlet Moss	2 0
General Drouet, dark purple crimson	2 0	White Bath, old white moss	1 0

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

Selections left to ourselves, 12s. to 18s. per dozen.

WE can supply a fine collection of the above, including self-coloured, white and flesh grounds, Bizarres, Picotees, &c. All the varieties are very attractive, beautiful, and highly perfumed. When the selection is left to ourselves we shall be careful to send all shades of colour.

DAHLIAS—SHOW OR LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES.

THIS old English favourite is thoroughly at home in the colonies, and we have seen some of the most perfect flowers during the past season. The late showery summer has just suited them, and produced a profusion of bloom throughout. They should be planted in a deep rich soil. Price per dozen, 12s., 18s., and 36s.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Caroline Tellerill, lavender tipped violet, superb	2 6	Mrs. Dodds, lavender peach shaded, superb	2 6
Constance, creamy white, lilac shaded	2 6	„ C. Bacon, splendid delicate peach lilac	2 6
Grand Sultan, rich crimson, immense flower	2 6	New Duchess, creamy white, fine	2 6
Goldfinder, deep rich yellow, extra	2 0	Neville Keynes, deep straw, tinted lilac	2 6
Hon. Mrs. Trotter, lavender shaded, deep rose	2 0	Purple Gem, deep maroon purple	2 6
Juno, delicate pale purple	1 6	Rosy Queen, rich rose, perfect form	2 6
Reyne's Magnificent, purple shaded violet, fine	1 6	Summit of Perfection, rich crimson	1 6
Lord Palmerston, deep scarlet, fine	2 0	Trompe de Roubaix, sulphur, shaded purple	1 6
Lady Hughes, straw colour, fine	2 0	Wonderful, peach purple and lavender striped	2 6
Memorandum, lavender tipped with violet, fine	2 6	Yellow Boy, bright yellow, splendid	2 6
Mary, white, fine	2 6		

DAHLIAS—Continued.

POMPONE OR BOUQUET VARIETIES.

THIS charming variety of our favourite flower cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are small, but perfect, and are produced in great profusion, and are capital for nosegays, being about the size and form of a well-grown Ranunculus.

Angelina, brick-red dappled maroon	1 6	Little Maid, sulphur tipped maroon	1 0
Blonde, purple shaded lilac	1 0	„ Mary, maroon	2 0
Dr. Webb, rich crimson	2 0	„ Prince, deep crimson	1 0
Fireball, glowing scarlet	2 0	„ Wilhelmina, canary purple tip	1 6
Little Clara, bright crimson	1 6	Pearl of Lilliputs, deep purple	1 6
„ Friend, crimson maroon	1 6		

FUCHSIAS.

THIS is a favourite flower with everybody, and suits our climate admirably. During the past summer splendid specimens were frequently to be seen in our suburban gardens. For out-door culture old plants are the best; they will soon furnish into handsome shrubs and will bloom for six months of the year. Selections, twelve varieties, 12s. to 18s. per doz.

	d.		s. d.
Achilles, purple corolla, tube and sepals cerise	1 0	Little Bo-Peep, scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 0
Alliance, carmine tube, double purple corolla	1 6	Marie Cornelissen, large double white corolla, fine	1 6
Annie, tube and sepals flesh, corolla carmine	1 6	Madame „ double white corolla, deep crimson sepals	1 0
Arabella, cerise corolla, tube and sepals white	1 0	Marvellous, large purple corolla, crimson sepals, reflexed	1 6
Blue Boy, tube and sepals cerise, corolla purple	1 6	Masterpiece, sepals scarlet crimson, maroon corolla	1 0
Cherub, tube and sepals white, corolla soft rose	1 6	Norfolk Giant, bluish purple double corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Crinoline, crimson sepals, violet corolla, reflexed	1 0	Oberon, bluish purple double corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Constellation, bluish purple corolla, crimson sepals reflexed	1 0	Pillar of Gold, purple corolla, foliage striped with gold	1 6
Elegance, corolla crimson, sepals satiny white	1 6	Pius IX., double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 6
Empress des Fuchsias, double, large white corolla, crimson sepals	1 0	President, crimson tube and sepals, double corolla	1 0
Enoch Arden, purple corolla, tube and sepals crimson	1 6	Princess Alice, pale rose, shaded sepals, white corolla	1 0
Favourite of Fortune, double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 6	Rifleman, deep crimson, large double corolla	1 0
Fair Oriana, fine white sepals, rosy crimson corolla	1 0	Rose of Denmark, sepals white, deep lavender corolla	1 6
Fountain de St. Matthew, striped corolla, crimson sepals	1 6	Rose of Castile, white tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 0
Guiding Star, bluish tubes, purple corolla	1 0	Sir Colin Campbell, double purple corolla, crimson sepals	1 0
Hercules, double plum corolla, crimson sepals	1 0	Schiller, white tube and sepals, deep purple corolla	1 0
Her Majesty, bright crimson corolla, waxy white sepals	1 0	Star of Night, very dark, sepals beautifully reflexed	1 0
Hugh Miller, bluish tube and sepals, violet corolla	1 6	Souvenir de Chiswick, tube and sepals crimson, plum corolla	1 0
Isa Gray, cerise sepals, corolla purple rose stripes	1 6	Symbol, tube and sepals crimson, white corolla	1 6
Lord of the Manor, purple crimson sepals, purple corolla	1 6	Venus de Medicis, sepals flesh, corolla rich purple	1 6
Lucretia Borgia, large purple corolla, scarlet sepals, reflexed	1 0	Wiltshire Lass, crimson scarlet corolla, white sepals	1 0

FUCHSIAS—NEWER VARIETIES.

Price, 1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen; sorts.

THE following are new varieties of this favourite flower, which have been introduced last season. They have bloomed during the summer, and we have no hesitation in recommending them as the finest set ever sent out.

ANGELIC.—Tube and sepals pure white, the latter beautifully reflexed, large and long violet rose corolla; a charming flower of exquisite outline.

AVALANCHE (HENDERSON'S).—This is certainly the best habited double Fuchsia. The flowers are very double, large, and fine, of good colour and substance. Tube and sepals bright carmine, well reflexed, corolla dark violet plum.

BLANCHETTE.—Pure glossy white tube and sepals, of good size and substance, gracefully recurved, corolla scarlet tinted, with rose colour; with well lopped lobes.

DELIGHT.—Elegant tube, and sepals pure white, corolla of a beautiful violet lake.

ENCHANTRESS.—A well-proportioned flower; tube and sepals bright rose; the sepals bright and reflexed; immense double white corolla, tinted with violet crimson at the base. This variety is of good habit, free flowering, and exceedingly distinct and attractive.

GAZELLE.—Bright scarlet tube and sepals, elegantly reflexed, large violet blue corolla.

HARVEST HOME.—Long pink tube, broad scarlet sepals, large double violet corolla, with large flakes of rose from the base.

HERALD.—Tube and sepals bright rose, corolla bright blue, changing to violet pink, the sepals horizontally reflexed.

INIMITABLE.—Scarlet crimson tube and sepals, deep violet corolla, good habit.

JOLLY.—This is a welcome and a long wished for improvement on a good old variety called "Fair Oriana." Pure white tube, and sepals well reflexed, bright pink corolla; fine bloomer and a good grower; altogether a very nice fuchsia and very attractive.

NEW FUCHSIAS—*Continued.*

LADY DUMBELLO.—A beautiful flower, with a very large goblet or cup-shaped lavender colored corolla ; good grower.

LADY SALE.—White tube and sepals, nicely reflexed, good substance, corolla pink purple ; stout flower, and abundant bloomer.

LUSTRE.—A welcome addition to the white sepal section of Fuchsias, on account of the remarkably vivid crimson vermilion hue that pervades the corolla, the edges of the segments of which are tinted with pale orange ; tube and sepals waxy white, the latter very elegantly reflexed ; excellent habit and free bloomer.

MARVEL.—Bright carmine tube and sepals, corolla of a lavender blue ; a pretty variety.

MAID OF HONOUR.—Both corolla and tube very long, the latter with the sepals bright rose ; corolla pure white ; prettily striped with violet rose at the base.

MAJESTIC.—Very stout and waxy scarlet tube and sepals, well reflexed ; corolla, purple-flamed carmine ; very large, full and expanded.

MODEL.—Very bright red tube and sepals, corolla very dark purple, flamed with brilliant carmine.

MRS. SHIRLEY HIBBERD.—Pure white tube and sepals, fine large expanded corolla, colour bright pink suffused with purple ; good habit.

PRESIDENT (No. 2).—An extraordinary large double variety, very rich carmine tube and sepals, corolla rich purple ; the sepals large and broad, and horizontally reflexed. This is quite a distinct variety from one sent out some years ago under this name.

PURPLE PRINCE.—An extraordinary bold and handsome variety ; tube and sepals waxy carmine scarlet ; corolla rich violet.

SOCIAL.—Intense crimson tube and sepals, with very pure white corolla, the sepals reflexed.

TRIUMPH.—A remarkably bold and striking variety, with intense crimson tube and sepals, the latter of extraordinary width and substance, and elegantly recurved ; the corolla is long and large, very full and double, of a rich purple colour, attractively marked with crimson at the base. It is of vigorous and compact growth.

WAVE OF LIFE.—Beautiful golden coloured leaves, rich scarlet tube and sepals, with bright violet blue corolla.

WARRIOR QUEEN.—Sepals scarlet, well secured and broad, with a large well proportioned bluish violet corolla ; growth pyramidal.

Price, 1s. 6d. each ; 18s. per dozen ; sorts.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES, 1s. EACH.

This is a most beautiful, free-flowering, hardy, herbaceous plant, producing splendid spikes of flowers of various colours. Plant in rich soil, and water with liquid manure, so as to produce fine heads of bloom.



A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NAMED VARIETIES.

PELARGONIUMS—(Double Zonale.)

This variety is of quite recent introduction, is of the type of the old scarlet geranium, but produces fine heads of double flowers, closely set, forming a ball of some three or four inches in diameter. The plants are very strong growing, and quite hardy. We can highly recommend them. Price, 1s. 6d. each.

ANDREW HENDERSON.—One of the best double flowering varieties, its habit and growth being very dwarf and compact ; colour, clear scarlet lake ; the trusses are of extraordinary size, and the individual flowers are very full and double.

DELIGHT.—Flowers bright rosy carmine ; an exceedingly free-flowering variety. It is of a dwarf growth, throwing its huge trusses well above the foliage.

GLOIRE DE NANCY.—Carmine, large, and very double.

IMPERATRICE EUGENIE.—A very free flowering variety, with huge trusses of very double flowers of a beautiful bright rose colour, and of dwarf and vigorous habit.

JEANNE DE SAINT MAUR.—Bright dazzling vermilion, fine large flowers ; a distinct and exceedingly attractive variety.

LE VESUVE.—Fine large extremely brilliant scarlet flowers, very full and double, habit dwarf and compact. An exquisite variety.

MADAME RACOUHOT.—A free flowering variety, producing enormous trusses of large flowers of a remarkably fresh light rose colour.

MADAME RUDOLF ABEL.—Of dwarf and compact habit, and very free flowering. The flowers are well formed, and of a very bright rose colour.

MADAME LEMOINE.—Bright pink, immense trusses, very double.

MARIE LEMOINE.—This is a decided improvement in every way, finer shaped blooms, very free blooming, small leaves, and much more dwarf in habit ; colour, bright rose, of a most pleasing description, and it is certainly one of the most beautiful Geraniums ever produced.

PELARGONIUMS—(Double Zonale)—Continued.

- MEMNON.**—This variety produces immense trusses of large and full beautifully formed rosette-like flowers, of a bright and attractive rosy scarlet colour; it is of good compact habit, and very free flowering. One of the best double-flowered section.
- NATIONAL.**—This variety produces large trusses of finely-formed double flowers; colour, bright carmine.
- ROSETTA.**—Beautiful soft rose, large and double.
- SIGNET.**—Flowers very large and of great substance, rosy scarlet; a most desirable plant, one of the best double flowered section.
- SPARKHILL BEAUTY.**—One of the most beautiful varieties ever sent out; the flowers are large and very double, of a deep rose colour, and the petals are very smoothly arranged; the trusses of globular form, and immense size.
- TROUBADOUR.**—Light scarlet flowers, petals very broad.
- TRIOMPHE DE LORRAINE.**—Flowers fine and very double; colour, rosy carmine.
- VICTOR LEMOINE.**—This variety produces magnificent flowers of immense size and of good full form, of an exceedingly bright scarlet colour, and borne on fine large round trusses; the foliage is neat and compact, and the habit of growth, dwarf and bushy; one of the best of the double-flowered section.
- VICTOIRE DE LYON.**—A very distinct variety, producing in great abundance moderate sized trusses of very double and well formed flowers of a very rich and bright crimson colour, with a pretty shade of violet.
- WILHELM PFITZER.**—An extremely attractive and dazzling variety, producing immense trusses of large double flowers of an exceedingly rich dark carmine crimson colour.

Price, 1s. 6d. each.

CHOICE VARIEGATED PELARGONIUMS—(SILVER.)

These are fine border plants, their gay and variegated foliage contrasting beautifully with the surrounding green: they remain attractive during the whole season, and should be represented in every garden.

	s. d.		s. d.
Dandy, leaves small, white margins, flowers scarlet ..	1 6	Flower of the Day, white leaf, margin, flowers bright scarlet	1 6

BICOLOR PELARGONIUMS—(GOLD AND BRONZE.)

This fine variety cannot be too highly recommended; the leaves are of various shades of colour, and are marked with gold and bronze, which is, at some seasons of the year, of the most dazzling brilliancy.

Admiration, disc and margin yellow, zone dark chestnut ..	1 6	Neatness, leaves yellow, well-defined bronze zone ..	1 6
Beauty of Calderdale, leaf yellowish green, zone reddish bronze ..	1 6	Prince of Orange, leaves brilliant lively yellow, vigorous habit ..	1 6
Gaiety, leaves yellowish green, large, bronzy crimson zone ..	1 6	Zoe, leaf greenish yellow, chestnut brown zone ..	1 6
Luna, leaves golden, chocolate zone ..	1 6		

ZONALE OR HORSE-SHOE LEAVED.

This is the old variety, greatly improved, and the sorts we have catalogued are, all of them, worth a place. They are grown for their flowers, which are large, and produced in fine trusses, and vary from bright rosy scarlet to pure white with pink eye. Price, 1s. each.

Amy Hogg, bright purple rose, very distinct	Lady Darling, salmon and white
Black Dwarf, deep crimson scarlet, compact habit	Lord Stanley, very dark scarlet
Blue Bell, bluish lilac, distinct and good	Lord Derby, intense bright scarlet
Charlotte, vermilion scarlet	Madame Vaucher, pure white
Docteur Muret, orange scarlet, very large truss	Madge Wildfire, brilliant scarlet
Donald Beaton, orange scarlet	Surpasse Beauté du Surresmes, bright rose, very fine
Emanuel, pure waxy white, with pinkish lake eye	Titan, orange scarlet, with white eye, very fine
Excellent, bright orange scarlet	Wellington Hero, bright scarlet, white eye.
Fausta, scarlet suffused with purple	

IVY LEAVED PELARGONIUMS.

1s. each.

L'Elegant

Model.

NEW TRICOLOR LEAVED PELARGONIUMS.

A grand class of this favourite flower has now proved itself to be one of the finest of our decorative garden plants, and capable of standing the severity of our Summer. While we write, the gorgeous colours of the leaves are beginning to show themselves, and will continue throughout the Winter and Spring in all their beauty. During Summer the plants will, if in a dry situation, go to rest. From the difficulty of propagating, we were unable to send out many of our orders last season, but have now a stock ready for immediate sale.

The plants are of dwarf habit, and much resemble the Bicolors in this respect; they are quite hardy, and we have no doubt that they will, by-and-bye, be as easily cultivated as our other variegated varieties; the leaf is the great attraction in this grand novelty, as all the varieties have three distinct colours, beautifully arranged and contrasted. What can be more beautiful than a plant covered with leaves encircled with zones of three distinct colours. For instance, green, gold, and deep crimson, and those varying from time to time in intensity and beauty.

PELARGONIUMS (Tricolor)—Continued.

We do not mean to say that these plants are always so furnished, as when in vigorous growth they lose their bright colours, and produce sometimes green leaves; so that our customers must not be astonished if the young plants supplied to them have not their colours fully developed. However, we consider this rather an advantage than otherwise, as the eye would weary of such dazzling colours, whereas we can watch with pleasure the changing hues of any favourite plant. We recommend that they should be planted in the open border, in good rich stuff, and a few boughs placed over them till established.

	s. d.		s. d.
Beauty of Chiswick	3 6	Miss Dix	5 0
Cinderella	3 6	Moire Antique	5 0
Countess of Craven	5 0	Moonbeam	3 6
Cynthia	5 0	Mrs. R. Wynne	3 6
Golden Hair	5 0	„ Pollock. Bright bronze, red zone belted with crim-	
„ Pheasant, excellent bedder, free grower	2 6	son, edged with rich golden yellow	2 6
Glen Eyre Beauty	3 6	Picturata	3 6
Glistening Sea	3 6	Silver Star	3 6
Humming Bird	3 6	Sophia Dumaresque. A robust, freely branched variety,	
Italian Beauty	3 6	gold leaf margins, effectively marked with a brilli-	
Italia Unita	3 6	ant flame tinted scarlet zone	3 6
Lady Callum. Rich bronze crimson, ground tints	3 6	Sunray	5 0
„ Harriet Blosse	5 0	Topsy	2 6
Lavinia. Bright flame, from a bronze zone golden margin	5 0	Tricolor Nosegay	2 6
Master Longfields	3 6	Vernon	3 6

A General Collection, Six Plants, for 20s.

LARGE FLOWERED SHOW AND SPOTTED GERANIUMS.

We think this name will enable our friends to distinguish this as an old English favourite. The leaves are not of the zonale class, being of a bright green and serrated. Price, 1s. 6d. each.

Adeline	Enigma	James Seymour	Madame Heine
Admiration	French Wonder	John Hoyle	Napoleon
Azaleodes	Fair Ellen	Lady Robinson	Princess Mary
Bronte Beauty	Fimbriata	La Candua	Sable Monarch
Duchess of Marlborough	Gold Button	Louis Teaser	William Hoyle
Eugene Legereau	Hyperion	Mrs. Bindon	„ Taylor.
„ Duval	Hebe	„ Greig	

FANCY PELARGONIUMS.

Ada	Mrs. Glendining	Negro	Wee Pet.
Clara	Norma	Royal Visitor	

VERBENAS.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

AMY ROBSART.—White purplish crimson eye, fine.
 AURICULA.—Violet shaded with maroon, lemon eye; fine truss and pips. A splendid large variety.
 BLACK PRINCE.—A unique variety, with rich chocolate black flowers. The truss is not large, but is remarkable for its very rich colour.
 CHAMPION.—Dazzling orange scarlet, large yellow eye, immense sized pips, larger than Foxhunter.
 CRIMSON KING.—Bright crimson, with distinct dark band of colour round a yellow eye. A compact grower, and a very fine variety.
 DAYLIGHT.—Pale Lavender.
 EDITH.—Clear self pink, yellow eye; pips and truss very large, and of good shape. Very compact habit.
 EMILIE ROSE.—Pure white, striped rose.
 ERNEST.—Bright rose, large white eye.
 EXCELLENT.—Rich violet rose, lemon eye. A very beautiful variety.
 FAVOURITE.—Violet rose, with white eye, fine large truss, distinct.
 FOXHUNTER.—Remarkably brilliant scarlet, not to be surpassed.
 INCOMPARABLE.—Rich crimson, white eye, one of the best.
 MAGENTA QUEEN.—Magenta, fine white eye, superb.
 MASTERPIECE.—White, tinted with lilac, truss and pips very large.
 MISS MARY LAW.—White striped crimson, very distinct.
 MODEL.—Rich violet blue, with large pure white eyes. A very neat and attractive variety; the best of this colour yet raised.
 MRS. GLEN.—Purplish crimson, white eye.
 MRS. GREIG.—Reddish purple, yellow eye, fine large truss and pips. Probably the largest Verbena yet introduced.
 MRS. MACAFEE.—Deep purple, crimson shaded, white centre.
 MRS. MALLESON.—Beautiful cherry colour, with very large pure white eye, good shaped truss and pips.

VERBENAS—Continued.

- NOVELTY.—Violet, with crimson purple centre. As the flowers attain age the colours fade, when it is a remarkably attractive variety.
 OTHELLO.—Deep velvety crimson, best dark out.
 PEARL.—The colour of this variety, as nearly as possible, resembles the well-known Abronia Unbellata; the truss is of medium size. Quite a distinct sort.
 QUEEN VICTORIA.—White, changing to pale lavender, superb.
 RINGLEADER.—White, with purple stripe, variable.
 ROSALIE.—Creamy white, purple eye, fine.
 WARRIOR.—Deep crimson shaded with maroon, yellow eye. Fine compact habit, and very free.

ITALIAN, OR CARNATION-STRIPED.

Superb novelties, with beautiful markings; vigorous growers, and free bloomers.

Price, 1s. each; the set of eight, 10s.

- BUTTERFLY.—Pure white, heavily striped and flaked with bright purple and lavender.
 DELICATA.—White, striped with lilac, fine truss.
 JEWESS.—Ground colour Amaranth red, slightly striped and splashed with white.
 LADY OF THE LAKE.—White, striped with red; colours bright, good-sized truss, and pips very showy.
 SILVER STAR.—Ground colour white, striped and flaked with magenta. Fine strong grower. One of the best in this section.
 SPANGLE.—Ground colour lilac, striped and splashed with crimson.
 UNIQUE.—Pure white ground, striped with bright pink. Free and robust grower.
 VENUS.—Snowy white, striped and speckled with bright carmine.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A large collection of this early spring flowering plant, including new Japanese varieties. Price, 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbour Vitæ	9s. per dozen.	Hawthorne Quicks ..	Yearlings	10s. per 1000
Cypress Common	6s. "	" ..	2 years ..	15s. "
Osage Orange, Yearlings	30s. per 1000	" ..	3 years ..	20s. "

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Box, per yard, to plant 3 yards	2	6	Thrift white, to plant 10 yards	2	6
Chamomile " 10 "	2	6	Oxalis pink " 10 "	2	6
Celchicum pink " 5 "	3	6	Violets, blue " 10 "	2	6
Thrift pink " 3 "	3	6	" white " 10 "	2	6

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worst in stiff, impacted clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast, therefore, for them, the land should not be deeply trenched, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots and branches in winter, pinching back the growing shoots in summer; or, better bending and tying down the shoots as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in winter cut away or prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once, don't give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Size—1, signifies Large; 2, Medium-size; 3, Small. Season or Time of Ripening—E, signifies Early; M, Medium; L, Late.

Extra strong two-year old trees, 1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen.

DESSERT AND CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Blenheim Orange	.. 1	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses	Lemon Pippin	.. 2	L.	One of the best for baking
Cellini	.. 2	M.	Beautiful, excellent and prolific	Lord Nelson	.. 1	L.	Showy, not of first-rate quality
Deux Ans Hambledon	.. 1	L.	One of the best winter apples	Mammoth	.. 1	L.	Large and useful
Dutch Mignonne	.. 1	L.	Great bearer and first quality	Reinette du Canada	.. 2	L.	Handsome and excellent
Early Harvest	.. 2	E.	One of the best	Stone Pippin	.. 2	L.	Keeps remarkably well
„ Strawberry	.. 2	E.	Handsome	Winter Pearmain	.. 2	L.	Excellent market apple
Fearn's Pippin	.. 2	L.	Very productive, a useful sort	Wellington	.. 1	M.	Good bearer and keeper
Five Crown Pippin	.. 2	M.	One of the best for baking	Wick's scarlet	.. 2	M.	Good bearer and handsome.

DESSERT.

Adam's Pearmain	.. 1	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality	Margil	.. 3	L.	Highest excellence, keeps well
Brown Spice	.. 2	L.	First-rate, a great bearer	Newtown Pippin	.. 2	L.	Very fine
Claygate Pearmain	.. 2	L.	An abundant bearer, first-rate	Nonpareil, Braddick's	.. 3	L.	A 1, a good keeper
Cockle Pippin	.. 2	L.	One of the best, and keeps well	„ Early	.. 3	E.	Brisk, good
Coe's Golden Drop	.. 3	L.	Small, a delicious apple	„ Pitmason	.. 2	L.	Good
Cornish Gilliflower	.. 2	L.	Highly flavoured and good	„ Russet	.. 2	L.	Fine flavour
Court Pendu Plat	.. 2	L.	Keeps well, prolific, valuable	„ Scarlet	.. 2	L.	Very good and handsome
„ of Wick	.. 3	M.	Handsome, first-class, a good keeper	Paradise	.. 2	M.	A good bearer
Cox's Orange Pippin	.. 2	L.	One of the best, finely perfumed	Peach (Irish)	.. 2	E.	One of the best early kinds, and does not blight
Devonshire Quarrenden	.. 2	E.	One of the best early apples	Pine Apple, (Pitmaston's)	3	L.	Richly flavoured and sugary
Duchesse d'Oldenburg	.. 2	M.	Rich, juicy, handsome	„ Russet	.. 1	M.	Highly aromatic, one of the best
Early Julian	.. 2	E.	Very good	Red Astrachan	.. 2	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
French Crab	.. 2	L.	A favourite, capital keeper	Reinette (Golden)	.. 2	M.	A superb apple, good bearer
Golden Harvey	.. 2	L.	One of the richest flavoured	Ribston Pippin	.. 2	M.	One of the highest flavour
„ Pippin	.. 3	L.	The Queen of the desert	Rosemary Russet	.. 2	M.	Sweet, juicy, and aromatic
„ Reinette	.. 2	M.	Superb, delicious, good bearer	Scarlet Pearmain	.. 2	M.	Beautiful, second-rate quality
Gooseberry Pippin	.. 3	L.	A first-rate apple	Stamford Pippin	.. 2	L.	Rich and excellent
Juneating	.. 3	E.	One of the earliest	Sturmer	.. 3	L.	Valuable, late-keeping, richly flavoured
Keddestone	.. 3	M.	First-class	Wheeler's Russet	.. 2	L.	Very good
Kerry	.. 3	E.	First-class, hardy, good bearer	White Astrachan	.. 2	M.	Excellent, flesh transparent
Lamb Abbey Pearmain	.. 2	L.	One of the best				
Maclean's Favourite	.. 2	L.	A good bearer, and first-rate				

APPLES—continued.

CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Alexander	1	M.	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	L.	One of the best, fine acidity
Beauty of Kent ..	1	M.	Large, very showy, fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	L.	Excellent and very prolific
Colville Blanc ..	1	L.	Strong grower and good bearer
Codlin Kentish ..	1	E.	Hardy and a good bearer
„ Keswick	2	E.	Bears early, excellent for baking
Cat's Head Beaufin	1	L.	Excellent, a good keeper
Crab Siberian ..	3	M.	Very small, used for preserving
Dumelow's Seedling	1	L.	One of the best, fine acidity
Flower of Herts ..	1	M.	Large
„ Kent	1	M.	First-rate
Gloria Mundii ..	1	M.	Handsome, soft tender flesh

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Hawthornden ..	2	E.	Abundant bearer
Lucombe's Seedling	1	L.	Handsome and of good quality
Mank's Codlin ..	2	L.	Prolific and valuable
Mere de Menage ..	1	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobb's Royal ..	1	L.	Extra large and good
Nonsuch	2	E.	A useful early variety
Norfolk Beefing ..	2	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Rambour d'Hiver ..	1	E.	First rate
Red German	2	M.	Beautiful
Red Streak	2	E.	Large and fine
Royal Russett ..	1	L.	Excellent for kitchen us
Waltham Abbey ..	1	M.	Large and handsome.

CIDER.

Bottle Stopper
Cider
Kingdom Sour
Orange
Pound

Red Sour
Spice
Sir Richard
Tom Pat
Wood's Sour.

PEARS.

THIS climate is well adapted for Pears, and they are perhaps, as an article of food, the most useful and important fruit cultivated. The soil, aspect, shelter, and treatment required, is much the same as for the apple; but the pruning requires to be more varied, according to the peculiar growth of particular varieties. Many of them require checking to throw them into fruit. Root pruning for the first six or seven years would assist in bringing them to a proper state of growth and maturity, and prevent the trees from getting into a wild straggling habit, which they are inclined to do, and which tends to render them barren. In rich soil it is sometimes necessary to graft kinds that grow too freely upon quince stocks. Pears are no exception to the rule about subsoil drainage and ventilation; without it they will often set fruit in autumn instead of spring, to their great detriment.

Extra strong two-year old trees, 1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen.

DESSERT AND CULINARY.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Bergamot Easter ..	1	L.	Very good and useful
„ Summer	2	E.	Good, a prolific variety
Beurre Brettonneau	1	L.	Fine, for both purposes
„ de Capiaumont ..	2	M.	Fine, melting, and prolific
Bon Chretien Ture ..	1	L.	Good
Beurre Diel	1	M.	First-rate quality

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Bon Chretien Winter	1	E.	Large
Colmar d'Arenberg ..	1	M.	Handsome, prolific
Monsieur le Cure ..	1	L.	Handsome, excellent
Prince Albert	2	L.	Second rate, but good bearer
„ Imperial	1	M.	Good for both purposes, prolific

DESSERT.

Albertine	2	E.	First class
Ambrosia	2	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town	3	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
Bergamot Autumn ..	3	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
„ d'Esperen	2	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
Gansel's	1	M.	Melting and richly flavoured
„ White	1	L.	Excellent
Beurre d'Amaluis ..	1	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
„ d'Arenberg	2	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed

Beurre Bosc	1	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
„ Brown	1	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma
„ Clairgeau	1	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
„ Easter	1	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
„ de rance	1	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
Bon Chretien Summer	1	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet.

PEARS—DESSERT—*continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Bon Chretien Williams ..	1	M.	A pertumed and highly esteemed pear
Bishop's Thumb ..	1	M.	Prolific
Black Achan ..	2	M.	Hardy
Calabasse d'Esperen ..	2	L.	Good keeping
Catinka ..	2	M.	Rich, superior
Chaumontel ..	1	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
Colmar Passe ..	2	L.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Flandre ..	1	L.	Very large, handsome, and good
„ de Lamy ..	1	L.	One of the most delicious.
„ Paris ..	2	M.	Fine flavour
Conseiller de la Cour ..	1	L.	Excellent
Crasanne ..	2	L.	A first-rate pear
„ Althrop ..	2	L.	Very late, keeps well
„ Winter ..	1	M.	Delicious, first-class
Doyenne d'Alençon ..	3	E.	Prolific, very early
„ D'Eté ..	1	L.	A tip topper, very late
„ d'Hiver ..	1	L.	Delicious, rich
„ Goubault ..	3	M.	Prolific
„ St. Michael ..	1	M.	Highly esteemed
Dr. Trosseau ..	1	M.	Highly esteemed

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Duchesse de Angouleme ..	1	M.	A good pear, sometimes coarse-grained
Empress Josephine ..	2	L.	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous
Eyewood ..	3	M.	Very excellent
Frondate d'Automne ..	1	M.	Tender, juicy, melting, and delicious
„ d'Cuene ..	2	E.	Good, half-melting
Green Chisel ..	3	E.	Very small, of little merit
Jargonelle ..	1	E.	The best of early pears
Knight's Monarch ..	2	L.	An excellent bearer, most valuable
Louise Bonne of Jersey ..	2	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Marie Louise ..	1	L.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Napoleon ..	1	L.	First-rate, melting
Ne plus Meuris ..	2	L.	Buttery and melting, first-rate
Poire Peche ..	2	E.	Prime
Seigneur d'Esperen ..	1	M.	Melting, delicious
Swan's Egg ..	2	M.	A very excellent pear
Windsor or Cape ..	1	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nelis ..	2	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific

CULINARY.

Bequene Musque ..	1	E.	First-rate
Bon Chretien, Spanish ..	1	L.	First-class, good keeper

China ..	2	M.	Rich perfume, for preserving only
Uvedale's St. Germain ..	1	L.	Like Kissing Point

PLUMS.

PLUMS like a cool aspect, well drained soil of a porous or sandy consistence. While young, they should not be manured, and strong growth should be checked by pinching back. They will not submit to root pruning. Only a few sorts thrive in the Sydney climate; but all do well on the elevated country—Argyle, Monaro, Bathurst, Mudgee, New England, and other places where the winter is cold enough to ensure a sufficient rest.

Extra strong trees, 1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen.

DESSERT (OR PRESERVING).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Angelina Burdett ..	1	M.	Fine flavoured, purple
Coe's Golden Drop ..	1	M.	Excellent
„ Late Red ..	2	L.	Very good
Cowe's Dictator ..	1	M.	New
Denniston's Superb ..	2	E.	Rich yellow.
Drap d'Or ..	2	E.	Rich, and beautiful golden
Early Perdrigon ..	2	E.	Good bearer, purple
„ South American ..	2	E.	Very early, red
„ „ ..	3	E.	Yellow
Gage Blue ..	2	D.M.	First-rate
„ Green ..	2	D.M.	One of the richest

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Gage Purple ..	2	D.M.	Of great excellence
ICKworth Imperatrice ..	1	L.	First-rate, dries well, purple
Jefferson ..	1	D.M.	Delicious flavour
Kirk's ..	2	D.M.	Rich, juicy, and excellent
„ Golden Yellow ..	2	D.M.	Good and prolific
Mamelon ..	2	E.	Sugary, green
Monfort ..	2	E.	First-rate, purple
Orleans ..	2	M.	Prolific, red
Queen Mother ..	3	M.	Rich, red
Royale de Tours ..	1	E.	Very good, purple
„ Hative ..	2	E.	Prime, purple

PRESERVING (SPECIAL).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Belle de Septembre ..	1	L.	First-rate, red
Bleeker's scarlet ..	2	M.	Good
Damson ..	3	E.	Prolific, blue
„ Shropshire ..	2	L.	A fine jam fruit, purple
„ prune ..	3	L.	Favourite for preserving, purple

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Damson, Vermont ..	3	L.	Prolific, purple
Magnum Bonum ..	1	L.	An old sort, red
Standard of England ..	1	M.	Prolific, red
Victoria ..	1	E.	Very large
Washington ..	1	M.	Handsome, and excellent

CHERRIES.

ALL that we said about the treatment of Plums will apply to Cherries. Only a few kinds bear well near Sydney, but inland they all bear abundantly.

Extra strong trees, 1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen.

Admiral de Soissons	Large, excellent	Elton	Early, large, and luscious
Anglaise Tardive	Late, excellent, prolific	Empress Eugenie	A nice early fruit.
Archduke	Large, very rich and good	Florence	Late, large, and rich
Belle de Choisy	A delicious, early sort	Gros de Wagnalee	First quality, largest size
„ Magnifique	Large and beautiful	Heart of Midlothian	
Biggareau	Large, good	Kentish	Excellent for tarts or preserving
„ de Mezel	Large and splendid	Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind
„ Gros Coeur	Early and juicy, excellent	May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers
„ Napoleon	Large, good, and prolific	Montmorency	Good, prolific
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious	Morello	Large, best for bottling or preserving
„ Heart	An old favourite	St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
„ Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich	Waterloo	Large, early, and good
Claremont	A handsome fruit	White Heart	An old and good sort
Downton	Large and delicious		

APRICOTS.

Extra strong two-year old trees, 1s. 6d. each.

APRICOTS require to be pruned so as to cause the trees to grow bushy, as the stems and naked branches are apt to sustain injury from sunstroke. The leading shoots should be shortened every year until the tree attains maturity. They like a north-easterly aspect, with shelter to the west or hot wind quarter. They suit all parts of the colony, and the fruit would always be fine with moist springs (we often have dry, which makes the fruit small), or with artificial watering. They like sandy loam, but will put up with any soil that other stone fruit will grow in. The great point is moisture at the proper time, good pruning, and plenty manure when the trees are in full bearing. The bark will not resist the scorching sun, so if the stems are not sheltered from it by the leaves, grass ropes may be wound round them, or some other protection provided. The Apricot fruit we generally see brought to market is a miserable caricature of an apricot grown in your own garden with the treatment we now advise. As a rule the trees are little better than left to nature after once planted.

Name.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Season.	Description.
Breda	M.	Small, nicely flavoured	Orange	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Grosse Pêche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest	Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
Hemskirk	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark	Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome, and excellent
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable	Royal	M.	Large and good
Moorepark Temples	M.	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best	Shipley's (Blenheim)	E.	Large, very productive, and early
Musch Musch	E.	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving	Temple	M.	Large and good
			Turkey	L.	An old sort, peculiar aroma.

PEACHES.

ALL the finer kinds of Peaches require similar treatment to that indicated for Apricots. It is true that there are very fine Peaches produced often without much attention, but it can only happen so in exceptionally favourable seasons, or on naturally irrigated ground. Even the rough kinds that grow as though wild, about creeks and roadsides, are very different things in a genial spring to the same in an ungenial one. A well-grown Peach, of a first-class sort, is undoubtedly the richest and most luscious of all fruits; while the same variety, poorly grown, is the most rubbishy of all rubbish. Our climate is very favourable for the growth of the Peach, and a very little care will be well repaid, at all events in the private garden.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

MELTING AND FREESTONE.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Admirable	1	E.	Good	Noblesse	1	M.	First-rate
Barrington	1	M.	Very good	Royal George	1	E.	The real old sort
China	3	E.	Very early, aromatic	Shanghai	1	M.	A capital market peach
„ Flat	3	E.	Very early, sweet	Sulhamsted	1	L.	A fair, coarse fruit
French Mignon	1	E.	First-rate	Superb	1	E.	Like Royal George
Melton	1	M.	Very good	Walburton Admirable	1	L.	A superb fruit
Merchant Campbell	2	M.	Fine flavour	Weeping	1	M.	A fair fruit.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO'S

PEACHES—Continued.

CLINGSTONES.

Alice	2	M.	Good, high colour	June	1	L.	Good for the season
Baldwin's	1	L.	Excellent	Late Newington	1	L.	Good
Baptist's Late	1	L.	Good	Reine des vergers	1	M.	A valuable fruit
Early Newington	1	E.	First-class market	White Newington	1	L.	A fine drying fruit
Frazer's Newington	1	M.	A capital fruit	Yarramundi	1	L.	Good for drying.
Goliath							

NECTARINES.

MELTING AND FREESTONE.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.
Balgowan	1	E.	Excellent	Pitmaston Orange	1	E.	Flesh orange, rich and juicy
Downton	2	M.	Juicy, first-rate	Scarlet (<i>Imperatrice</i>)	2	E.	Fine aromatic, very prolific
Elruge	1	M.	A favourite	Stanwick	1	L.	Flesh white, tender, delicious
Meek's Scarlet	2	E.	Flesh white, aromatic, good	Violet Hative	2	E.	Like violet musk, scarlet, first-rate.
Oldenburgh	2	L.	Excellent				

CLINGSTONES.

Newington	1	L.	A good variety	Roman	1	M.	A fine fruit, shrivels well
„ early	1	E.	Like last, but earlier	Weeping	1	M.	A noble fruit (Archbold's seedling).

FIGS

ARE of easy culture, and bear abundant crops where the soil is deep, or well situated as to moisture and drainage. They require little or no pruning, and unless the soil gets too dry, they will continue ripening fruit from January to June.

1s. 6d. each.

Black Genoa	1	Juicy, sweet, and rich	Marseilles White (<i>Figue blanche</i>)	1	Celebrated for drying
„ Italian	1	Much esteemed for its flavour	Large Blue	1	Somewhat coarse
Blue Provence	3	Richly flavoured	Small	3	Fine flavoured variety
Brown Ischia	2	Rich and prolific	Smyrna	1	Excellent for drying
„ Turkey	1	Very luscious, one of the best	White Genoa	1	Large and first-rate
Brunswick	1	Rich and excellent	„ Ischia	2	Sea Green Ischia
Green Ischia	2	Richly flavoured	„ Provence	3	Luscious and excellent.
Black Ischia	2	Rich and good			

ALMONDS.

MUCH neglected, suits the climate, and is more easily cultivated than the Peach. Best without manure.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer	Paper Shell	The comon sort.
Jordan	Large, shy bearer		

QUINCES.—1s. 6d. each.

Apple shaped	Excellent	Large Portugal	Very large
Pear shaped	Large and good	Orange	Small fruit, perfumed

MEDLAR.—1s. 6d. each.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

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NUTS.—2s. each.

THE undermentioned Nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, they would bear abundantly.

Cobb Nuts
Cosford
Red Filbert
White "
Northamptonshire Prolific

Hazel
Walnut
Spanish Chestnut, 3s. 6d.
Hickory Nut

GOOSEBERRIES.

THE winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite fruit to crop well, but long before you reach the end of the three railways, they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated (not poor sorts as now) the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts, within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry. Hitherto, only two or three inferior sorts have been tried. Now we have pleasure in being able to include in our list, for the first time, some varieties of the very best English and Scotch reputation.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

RED.

Crown Bob Very large, late
Ironmonger Small, rich, early
Keen's Seedling Medium size, rich, early
Red Champagne (*Red Turkey*) .. Small, very rich, early
Red Ocean
Red Warrington (*Volunteer*) .. One of the best, late
Rough Red Small, the best preserving

YELLOW.

Champagne (*Amber*) Small, very rich, late
Early Sulphur (*Golden Ball*) .. Very early, good
Round Yellow (*Rumbullion*) .. Early, best bottling
Sulphur (*Rough*) Small, very rich, late
Yellow Lion Large, rich, late.

WHITE.

Hedgehog (*Irish White—Porcupine*) Middle size, rich, early, excellent
Royal White Small, very rich, early
White Lion Large, very rich, very late
Whitesmith (*Lancashire Lass*) .. Large, early. This variety is seldom equalled, and never excelled.

GREEN.

Grenton Green (*York seedling*) .. Medium size, good, early
Lord Crewe Large, good, late, very prolific
Laurel (*Green Laurel*) Nearly white, very sweet, late, a great bearer
Jolly Miner (*Jolly Tar*) Very large, rich, and sweet, early, good bearer.

CURRANTS.

Companions of Gooseberries. 1s. each.

Black.

Red.

White.

GRAPE VINES.

THE following list is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, sent for on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. We do not think a further description necessary.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100; cuttings, 5s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Black Damascus			Muscatel White		
" Hambro			Royal Vineyard		2 6
" Prince			Shepherd's Reisling		
Bowdow Muscat	1	0	Snow's Muscat Hambro		1 0
Buckland's Sweetwater	1	0	Sweetwater		
Chasselas			Trentham Black	1	0
Golden Hamburgh	2	6	Verdelho (<i>Madeira</i>)		
Hermitage or Shiras			Wantage		
Isabella			White Sherry		
Muscat of Alexandria			Uliade		
Muscatel Black					

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF ORANGE TREES GROWN BY JAMES PYE, ESQ., ROCKY HALL, PARRAMATTA.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have undertaken the above Agency.

Mr. Pye has had unequalled experience in Orange culture; and for several years past, he has come to the conclusion that the old practice of working Oranges on lemon stocks is altogether unsatisfactory. In Spain and France, where the Orange is largely grown, the stock almost invariably used is the bitter Orange, here called the "Seville."

Sometime before Mr. Chas. Moore, director of the Botanic Gardens, visited Spain, Mr. Pye experimented upon the Seville Orange as a stock to graft upon, believing that the Common Lemon was unsuitable. He was pleased to find that Mr. Moore's subsequent report fully coincided with his own experience; the Bitter Orange stock had become almost universally used in Spain. In one orchard in that country visited by Mr. Moore, all of the trees grafted on the lemon were dead, whilst those on the Seville orange were in a healthy state. Moreover, young trees grafted on the bitter orange were selling at 2s. 6d. each, whilst those on the common lemon were unsaleable at 6d. Mr. Pye considered this stock the best safeguard against that terrible disease, which has killed so many thousands of the finest trees in the colony, during the last twenty years.

Mr. Moore's report stated that the same disease had destroyed all the Orange trees in Spain, except such as had been worked upon the bitter Orange, and Mr. Pye's experience as a grower, fully corroborates what Mr. Moore observed.

Mr. Pye also informs us that he works only a few selected kinds of the Orange. Experience having taught him that scions taken from trees of sorts that thrive best are more profitable than multiplying varieties, many of which are of weak constitution. We therefore with confidence recommend Mr. Pye's Rocky Hall Orange trees, as more likely to prove satisfactory than trees from growers of less experience.

We can supply the following varieties two year old trees :—

COMMON ORANGE.—The most useful, hardeist, and best. 2s. 6d. each.

EMPEROR MANDARIN.—A fine large variety. 3s. each.

THORNY MANDARIN.—Best variety in cultivation; a great cropper, fruit juicy and sweet; fine thin skin. 3s. each.

SELECTED SEEDLING TREES. 2s. each.

LISBON LEMONS.

3s. each.

List of New Orange Plants, a few only of which have fruited,

1. NARANJA PERAMBUCANA
2. NARANJA COMPUTA
3. NARANJA BIGARADE ROYAL
4. NARANJA MEXICANA
5. NARANJA EMBIGO
6. NARANJA PRATA

7. NARANJA SELECTA
8. CITRUS VARIEGATUS
9. CITRUS COMERI
10. CITRUS NAVALA ACIDA
11. CITRUS NOBILIS.

5s. each.

MR. PYE has published a small handbook on the Culture of Orange and Fruit Trees generally, which gives a description of his orchard and also contains much valuable information respecting diseases of fruit trees, and the treatment for same; which we will be happy to forward upon application.

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

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ORANGES.

ORANGES grow better in New South Wales than in any other country. They have been cultivated for many years, and people have succeeded in their culture who originally knew no more of the Orange tree or any other gardening than the Bunyip. Fortunes have been made in many instances without the exercise of any better horticultural knowledge. Twenty years of comparatively wet seasons have caused many orchards to fail, and the only ones that have escaped are those that have by chance been planted on naturally ventilated and subsoil drained land. Therefore, every one who wants to rear an orangery should put in subsoil drains the first thing. The trees may thrive for twenty years without, but not much longer, and most likely not so long. In thoroughly well-prepared and suitable situations Orange trees would on an average live 400 or 500 years. Plant in the autumn, if you can, and do not plant young trees that have grown coarse and rank. Choose healthy but sturdy, not mushroom trees. If in a cold situation place a few boughs so as to protect them from frost.

LARGE SWEET ORANGE.

Strong two years old trees on the Lemon Stock, 24s. per doz., 2s. 6d. each.

Bahia, or Navel	|	Parramatta	|	Siletta
Blood, or Maltese	|	Poor Man's	|	St. Michael's
Maltese Egg (nutmeg)		Rio		Teneriffe

MANDARIN.

Canton		Emperor		Emperor of China
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BITTER.

Tangierine, noted in the East both for dessert and preserves.

LEMONS AND LIMES.

Strong two years old trees, 2s. 6d. each.

No garden should lack a lemon tree or two. They will grow anywhere near the coast, even in a back yard. They are useful as medicine; in cookery, and where there is a family, no single tree could compare with it in profit or value.

Common	..	..	..	..	Well known, rough skinned	|	Persian or Sweet Lime	..	Sweet and pleasant flavour
Lisbon	..	..	..	..	The best	|	West Indian	..	Small and excellent

SHADDOCKS.

2s. 6d. each.

Common	..	..	..	..	Sour	|	Manilla..	..	..	Sweet
Blood	..	..	..	..	Sweet	|				

CITRONS.

2s. 6d. each.

Bengal	..	..	..	..	Large	|	Dwarf	..	..	The best
Common	..	..	..	..	Hardy	|	Knight's	..	..	Fine perfume.

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS.

THIS tribe of fruit will thrive in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or anywhere along the east coast, if planted in good soil, well sheltered from wind, and with plenty of moisture; very little trouble is required by them if the situation is suitable.

Cavendishii	..	..	..	..	Delicious	..	..	8 6	|	Sapientium	..	..	..	..	1 6
Rumphiana	..	..	..	..	Large, good	..	..	5 0	|	Sugar Banana	..	..	..	Very sweet	5 0

ANDERSON, HALL, & CO., SEEDSMEN, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

STRAWBERRIES.

STRONG soil, deeply worked, and plenty of moisture, and you may have this delicious fruit for five or six months in the year. But they must have food and moisture, or they will not furnish such rich store.

5s. per 100.

British Queen	The old flavour	Marguerite	Very large, handsome
Carolina Superba	Large, good	May Queen	Small, good bearer
Duc de Malakoff	Large	Myatt's Pine Apple	Flavour first-rate
Eleanor, or Myatt's Eliza	Handsome	Oscar	A good variety
Empress Eugenie	Very large	Omar Pascha	Good flavour
Eclipse	Very fine	Prince Arthur	Good bearer
Fertilised Hautboy	Very large and fine	Rifleman	Fine flavour, prolific
Frogmore	Handsome, late	Sir Harry	Large and good
Keen's Seedling	Fine old sort	Trollope's Victoria	Unsurpassed
La Reine	Long fruit, good	White Chilian	An old favourite
La Constant	Large, late, good		

GUAVAS.

GUAVAS are worth a place in every garden: they grow and fruit without any attention. The purple variety is the hardiest, and is the one so celebrated for the expensive "Guava Jelly." They will not grow in the very cold districts.

Dwarf	From Timor	2 6	Yellow	Large	1 6
Purple	Delicious	1 6			

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Anona (Cherimoyer)	Rough fruited	2 6	Mulberry, black (English)	1 6	
Artocarpus Integrifolia	(Jack Fruit)	5 0	„ white (Chinese)	1 6	
Blackberry (English) .. ..	.. ..	1 0	Olive	Of sorts	2 0
Cocoanut	Fruit for sowing	1 6	Pomegranate .. ..	.. ..	1 6
Diospyros Kakii	(Chinese Date Plum)	5 0	Raspberries, red and white, per 100, 20s.; each	0 6	
Loquat	A useful culinary fruit	1 6			

PASSION FRUIT.

Alata	Small Grenadilla	2 6	Purple	Common	1 6
Decasne's	"	2 6			

CULINARY—USEFUL PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Arrowroot, common, each	1 6	Garlic, per lb'	1 0	Potatoes, sorts. (Market price)	
Artichoke, Globe, der doz.	6 0	Ginger, each	2 6	Potatoe Onions. (Market price)	
" Jerusalem, per lb.	0 6	Horehound	1 0	Rhubarb. Sorts. Per doz.	6 0
Asparagus, 1 to 3 years old, per 100	5s. to 10 0	Hop	1 0	Rue, each	1 0
Balm, common	1 0	Horse Radish	1 0	Sage, per doz.	6 0
" of Gilead	1 0	Lavender	1 6	Sea Kale, per doz.	6 0
Brocoli, per 100	2 6	Leek, per 100	2 6	Southernwood, each	1 0
Cabbage, of sorts, per 100	1 6	Lettuce	2 6	Sugar Cane Roots	1 0
Cauliflower	2 6	Liquorice, each	3 6	Tansy	1 0
Celery	3 6	Marjoram, per doz.	6 0	Taro	1 6
Chamomile	1 0	Mint	3 0	Thyme, per doz.	3 0
Chives, per lb.	1 0	Parsley	1 0	Tree Onion, per lb.	1 0
Dandelion	1 0	Patience	1 0	Water Cress, per bundle	1 0
Eschallots, per lb.	1 0	Pennyroyal	1 0	Wake Robin	2 6
Feverfew	1 0	Peppermint	1 0	Wormwood	1 0

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PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

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